

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 10, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 80, 2 p.m. 82. Humidity 82.

August 10, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 78, 2 p.m. 84. Humidity 80.

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.

Barometer 30.05

2870

甲寅年九月十九

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1914.

號十月八年亥癸

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.  
\$36 PER ANNUM.

## THE WAR

### GERMANY ASKS FOR ARMISTICE.

#### 25,000 GERMANS OUT OF ACTION.

#### German Cavalry Division Annihilated.

#### BRITISH SEIZE GERMAN TOGOLAND.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, August 7, 2.25 p.m.

A Brussels telegram reports that Liege is quiet, the Germans having retired for the present.

#### French Enter Alsace.

It is reported from Paris that the French have occupied Vic and Moyenvic, in Alsace-Lorraine.

#### Official Press Bureau.

An official Press Bureau is being established to-day to supply Naval and Military news.

#### Relief of Distress.

August 8, 4.20 p.m.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, as Treasurer of the National Relief Fund, makes an eloquent appeal for funds for the relief of distress occasioned by the war.

#### German Cavalry Routed.

August 8, 2.30 a.m.

The Garrison at Liege retreated in good order on Thursday evening to give the men a rest. It resumed the offensive yesterday, and in a turning movement routed a German Cavalry Division in Belgian Luxembourg.

#### Italy Refuses to Fight.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that extraordinary Austro-German pressure continues to induce Italy to fight, but she has firmly refused, rejecting promises of territorial aggrandisement, and pointing out that the nation would not permit war with England and France. Despite restrictive measures, demonstrations are taking place everywhere in Italy. Speeches acclaim the union of the Latins and the Anglo-Saxons against German brutality.

#### The Call to Arms.

Earl Kitchener's call to arms has been so successful that new recruiting agencies have been opened.

#### The Irish Volunteers.

Sir Edward Carson, Mr. F. E. Smith, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Dillon and Mr. Devlin have called on Earl Kitchener with reference to the Irish Volunteers.

#### Australian Offer Accepted.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that the Imperial Government has accepted the Australian offer of 20,000 men, 25,000 Germans Hors de Combat.

London, Aug. 7 6.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Brussels states that the Germans have asked for an armistice of twenty-four hours. They admit that 25,000 of their men are hors de combat.

#### Martial Law.

August 7, 8.20 p.m.

The House of Commons has passed a Bill subjecting the country to martial law, though not including the death sentence, on persons communicating with the enemy, interfering with the means of communication, etc.

#### The Prince of Wales.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales joins the Grenadier Guards on Monday, doing preliminary service in the barracks at Brompton.

#### Attack by German Cavalry.

Aug. 7, 10.55 p.m.

German cavalry have attacked Kibart, near Wirballen.

#### Satisfactory Financial Position at Home.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said that, with the re-opening of the banks, the reports showed the financial position to be most satisfactory. There was no sign of any hoarding of gold. Trade was resuming its normal condition, consequently the Bank rate to-morrow (Saturday) would be 5 per cent.

#### The Amphion's Wounded.

Aug. 8, 6 a.m.

Eight of the wounded men from H.M.S. Amphion, which sank after striking a mine, have died in hospital.

Captain Fox, of H.M.S. Amphion, has been appointed to command the Faulkner, one of the destroyers which was being built for Chile, and which has been taken over by the Admiralty.

#### Italian Embassy Scenes.

Aug. 8, 6 a.m.

A crowd of 5,000 people, waving British and Italian flags, and cheering, gathered outside the Embassy in London yesterday. The Ambassador acknowledged the ovation.

#### Italy and the Entente.

Editorial comments in the Daily Mail and the Standard state that Italy cannot hold aloof; she must join the Entente.

#### Military Status for Irish Volunteers.

Aug. 8, 6 a.m.

In the House of Lords, Lord Haldane stated that Earl Kitchener was sympathetically considering the grant of military status to the Volunteers in Ireland, to which he attached much importance.

#### Kaiser's Proclamation.

Aug. 8, 6 a.m.

The Kaiser, in a Proclamation, says: "Midst peace our enemies have surprised us. We will resist to the last breath of man and horse, and fight out the struggle, even against a world of enemies."

#### German Cavalry Practically Annihilated.

Aug. 8, 7.45 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Brussels states that a German Cavalry Division succeeded in fording the Meuse to the north of Liege, when it was fallen on by Belgian cavalry and practically annihilated.

#### Bank Rate Reduced.

Aug. 8, 10.55 a.m.

The Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced to 5 per cent.

#### British Seize German Territory in Africa.

London, Aug. 8, 2.50 p.m.

British forces on the Gold Coast, acting under Mr. Harcourt's instructions, have seized the town of Lome, in German Togoland, without any resistance being offered. Simultaneously, all South Togoland, as far as 120 kilometres north of the coast, surrendered.

#### German Fleet mobilising off Danzig.

Aug. 8, 3.5 p.m.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that a German fleet of twelve battleships of the old type, together with numbers of torpedo-boats and cruisers, are mobilising with feverish haste off Koenigsberg and Danzig.

#### Export and Import Decrease.

It is stated that the decrease in imports amounts to \$2,399,891 and in exports, to \$275,882.

#### Lusitania all right.

Aug. 8, 12.30 p.m.

The Cunarder "Lusitania" sends a wireless message to the effect that all is well.

#### Cavalry Advance on Liege.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that cavalry are making a rapid advance on the East of Liege.

## NEW TELEGRAMS.

### FRENCH ENTER NORTH TOGOLAND.

#### GERMANS EVACUATE LUXEMBURG.

#### FRENCH TROOP TRAINS PASS THROUGH BRUSSELS.

#### Montenegro Hands Austrian Ambassador His Passports.

Aug. 8, 4.55 p.m.

Montenegro has handed the Austrian Ambassador his passports.

#### Britain's Influx of Gold.

Aug. 8, 4.55 p.m.

The gold influx amounts to \$747,000.

#### "Preserve the Great Fabric of British Freedom."

Aug. 8, 4.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne reports that the Rt. Hon. Joseph Cook, P.O., Premier of the Commonwealth, in a statement addressed to the people of Australia, says: "We must see this through. Whatever the difficulty, whatever the cost, we must preserve the great fabric of British freedom and remember we are Britons."

#### French Back in Alsace.

Aug. 8, 10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that the French troops crossed the frontier of Alsace and seized Altkirch after a fierce battle. They pursued the retreating Germans and continued a movement in the direction of Mulhausen. The success of the troops was extremely brilliant.

#### French Eagerly Welcomed by Alsacians.

Aug. 9, 2.40 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that the French troops have entered Mulhausen. The people of Alsace-Lorraine were overjoyed at the arrival of the French and tore up the boundary marks.

[Mulhausen is a town of Alsace-Lorraine on the Ill, the Rhine and the Rhine Canal. It is 68 miles by rail S.E.W. of Strasbourg and 20 miles N.W. of Basel. It is a place of first-rate industrial importance with a population of approximately 90,000.]

#### Bravo! Women of Canada.

Aug. 9, 5.30 a.m.

Mr. Churchill has accepted the offer of the Duchess of Connaught of a hospital ship on behalf of the women of Canada.

#### Germans Flee From French Cavalry.

Aug. 9, 5.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that it is officially announced that the French troops have entered Mulhausen. The French advance guard arrived on Friday at nightfall. The town was defended by a German brigade in earthworks which the French carried after a fierce bayonet fight. The Germans fled in disorder and lost heavily by a cavalry pursuit.

#### Prince of Wales' Relief Fund Increasing.

Aug. 9, 5.30 a.m.

The Prince of Wales' relief fund now amounts to \$400,000 sterling.

#### Austrian Ports to Remain Neutral.

Aug. 9, 5.30 a.m.

The Austrian Ambassador is still in London. It is understood that the Anglo-Austrian relations are unchanged pending an act of war on the part of Austria. The ports of the latter are regarded as neutral.

This will affect the position of the Goeben and the Breslau which are now believed to be in the Adriatic Sea. The British Consul at Venice reports that an Austrian fleet is off Pola.

[Pola is the chief naval station of Austria-Hungary. It is 105 miles by rail south of Trieste. It passed from Venice to Austria in 1797 and has been Austria's chief naval harbour since 1913.]

#### Alsace "After Forty-four Sorrowful Years."

Aug. 9, 6.10 a.m.

General Joffre, the French Commander-in-Chief has issued a proclamation in which he says: "Children of Alsace: After forty-four years of sorrowful waiting, French soldiers again tread the soil of your noble country. They are the pioneers in a great work of revenge."

#### Paris Rejoicing Over Alsace.

Aug. 9, 6.10 a.m.

There are great rejoicings in Paris over the first French victory on German soil by the footing gained in Alsace.

#### Success of French and Belgian Armies.

Aug. 9, 6.10 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Brussels reports that at ten o'clock yesterday evening the Minister of War made the following announcement: "Our situation is hourly improving and the progress of the French and Belgian armies continues methodically."

Aug. 9, 12.40 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Brussels states that the Army awaited a night attack on Liege, but all was quiet at 2 o'clock in the morning.

#### Reprisals Threatened.

Germany has sent an urgent telegram to Belgium, in which she threatens reprisals in the future.

#### French Enter North Togoland.

Aug. 9, 5.5 p.m.

It is officially announced that the French have entered North Togoland.

#### Turks in Bulgaria.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that Turks are concentrating in Bulgarian territory near Dedesgatch.

Aug. 9, 6.5 p.m.

Servia has handed the German Minister his passports.

#### The Belgian Army.

Reuter's correspondent at Brussels states that the Army is in an excellent position. His Majesty the King reviewed the Brigades which participated in the defence of Liege.

#### Luxemburg Evacuated.

The Germans have evacuated Luxemburg owing to the French advance.

#### French Troop Trains.

French troop trains passed through Brussels last night.

#### Liege Forts Holding Out.

Aug. 9, 8.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Brussels states that it is officially admitted that Liege is invested, but all the forts are holding out.

#### British Sink German Submarine.

Aug. 10, 1.50 a.m.

The Admiralty announces that German submarines attacked one of the cruiser squadrons of the main fleet yesterday. None of His Majesty's ships was damaged but one of the enemy's submarines was sunk.

#### Japanese Ultimatum to Germany.

(Special Pacific Service to the Telegraph—Reuter.)

Shanghai, Aug. 9, 8.25 p.m.

Reuter's Agency is informed that Japan has issued an ultimatum to Germany.

#### (From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Aug. 10, 9.35 a.m.

It is reported that Japan has sent an ultimatum to Germany.

#### Japanese Squadrons.

Japanese Squadrons are off Woosung and Chefoo.

#### Portugal and Britain.

The Portuguese Legation reports that the British may use Portuguese ports.

#### Reported German Discourtesy.

Britons from Tsingtao report discourtesy by Germans there.

#### Japanese Mailboat Stopped.

The Japanese mail steamer Sakaki Maru was stopped by two German cruisers, but was allowed to proceed.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE DAVIS CUP.

### BRITISH ISLES BEATEN.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received August 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Boston states that Australasia beat the British Isles in the final for the Davis Cup.

Brooks and Wilding defeated Parke and Mavrogordato 6-1, 6-0, 6-4.

Australasia now meets the United States (holders) in the challenge round.

#### Affairs of a Registrar.

In the Bankruptcy Court on July 7 the discharge was granted, subject to a judgment of \$4,000, to be satisfied at the rate of \$400 per annum, of Matthew Brighton Webb, of Abchurch House, E.C., and West Lodge, Sevenoaks.

The debtor, who was adjudged a bankrupt in May last, was appointed in 1885 Registrar of the Whitechapel County Court, and was acting as such at the date of the receiving order. The proofs of debt and probable claims aggregate \$28,388, exclusive of a rejected proof for \$15,236, and no realisable assets were disclosed by the debtor in his statement of affairs. He was admitted a solicitor in 1878, but ceased to practise in 1904.

A scheme for the arrangement of his affairs was accepted by his creditors and approved by the Bankruptcy Court, but the Court of Appeal refused to sanction it.

## TELEGRAMS

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

#### CONDENSED.

The Belgian Army is reported to be in an excellent position.

French troops (Lorrains) have passed through Brussels.

The French have entered North Togoland.

Servia has handed the German Minister his passports.

Reuter's Agency is informed that Japan has issued an ultimatum to Germany.

Germany in an urgent telegram threatens reprisals on Belgium in the future.

Turks are concentrating in Bulgarian territory near Dedesgatch.

Our Shanghai correspondent reports that Japanese squadrons are off Woosung and Chefoo.

The Portuguese Legation reports that the British may use Portuguese ports.

Britons arriving at Shanghai from Tsingtao report discourtesy by Germans there.

The Germans have evacuated Luxemburg owing to the French advance.

It is officially admitted that Liege is invested but all the forts are holding out.

The Japanese mail steamer Sakaki Maru was stopped by two German cruisers but was allowed to proceed.

## NEWS.

Some war items from Shanghai appear in this issue.

Our latest Home sporting letter appears on an extra to-day.

Commercial news appears on page 9 to-day.

General news and an article on the situation in Mexico appears on page 8.

"Our Contemporaries" will be found on page 2 and log book on page 6.

The text of Bishop Pozzoni's circular on the "Duties of Citizens" is published to-day.

Mr. Curwen, one of the Hongkong Volunteers, died while on duty at Stoncutter's Island, last evening.

The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle delivered a striking sermon on the war at St. John's Cathedral yesterday.

## DON'T FORGET

### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

### Saturday August 22.

H.K. and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shareholders' Meeting, City Hall—noon.



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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese  
graduate versed in litera-  
ture, has been a teacher to  
European officials and merchants  
in this Colony for over ten years.  
He has a good method of train-  
ing Europeans to pass in the  
Chinese examination, and is  
also a first rate certificate  
as a Chinese teacher. He has  
also a good knowledge of Man-  
darin and Hakka.  
Those who intend learning the  
Chinese language are requested  
to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-  
graph" office or direct to 37  
Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large  
and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold  
Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar, and  
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## MEE CHEUNG.

## ART PHOTOGRAPHER

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TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

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Hongkong, 13th July, 1913.

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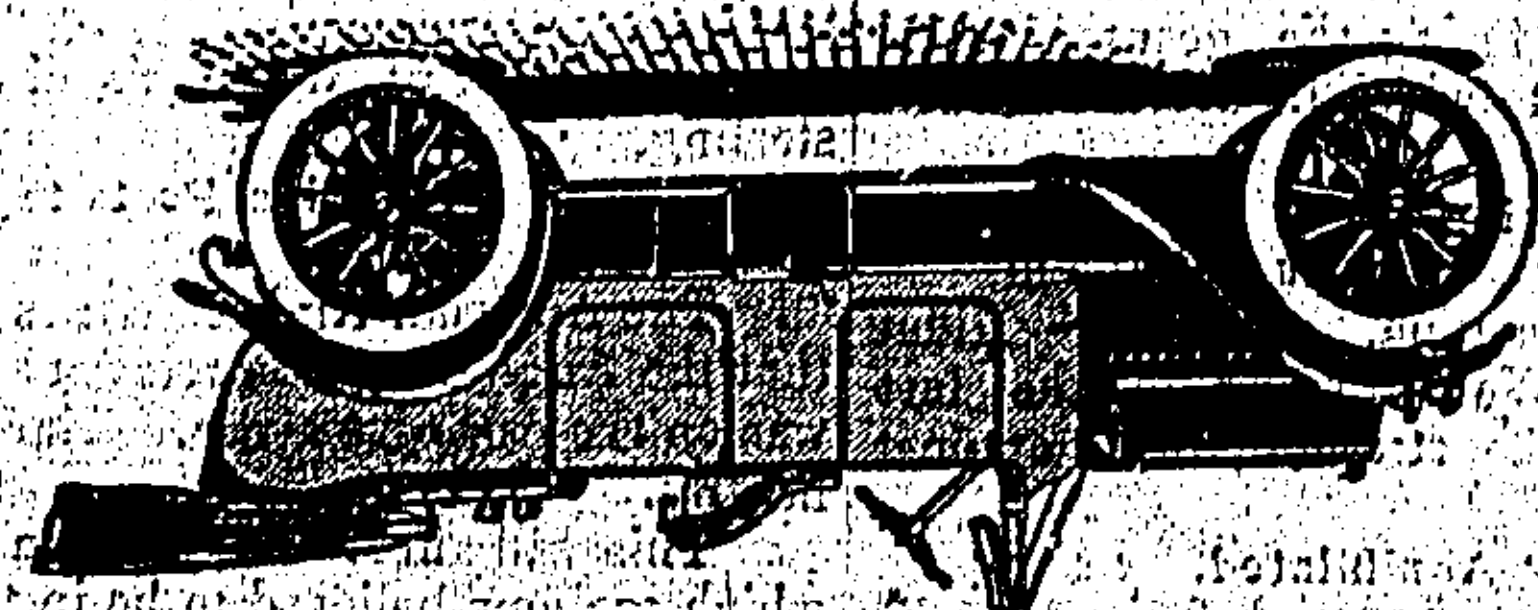
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CONTEMPORARIES

South China Morning Post.

The Press Censorship.

In times of national crises, the  
newspapers, news agencies and  
correspondents have a peculiar  
duty to perform. They stand, in  
a measure, between the actual  
occurrences and the public. In  
times like the present, when the  
anxiety of every resident of the  
colony is at fever heat, there is  
frequent cavil that the news-  
papers do not contain more news  
than they do, but this is readily  
explained by the extremely strict  
censorship that is maintained, and  
conducted, it is to be feared, in  
some cases by men who are whol-  
ly unfamiliar with the difference  
between what constitutes the  
dangerous and the safe element  
in news. No special complaint  
can be, or is made, regarding the  
arrangements for supervising the  
press of this colony, but advan-  
tage is taken of the opportunity  
to point out that the messages  
are censored in England previous  
to despatch, are censored at  
Aden and Bombay en route and  
are—even more strictly, perhaps  
—censored upon arrival in Hong-  
kong, with the result that the  
public generally have good reason  
to complain of the banalities and  
trivialities which are supplied to  
them as news of the greatest  
conflagration of centuries.

Daily Press.

The War.

There is no subject of interest  
at the moment but the War, but  
this presents enough phases to  
save discussion from becoming  
wearisome. Many illusions have  
been shattered already, though  
the War has not been in progress  
a week. The fact that six of the  
European Powers—including the  
five greatest—are simultaneously  
at war shatters in the first place  
the great illusion that a European  
war is impossible in the present  
age. Writers like M. Jean de  
Bloch and Mr. Norman Angell  
have been constantly telling us  
for many years past that a Great  
European War has been rendered  
impossible by the obligations and  
apprehensions of interlaced finan-  
cial interests, or, as one writer  
has put it, that "owing to the  
costliness of modern warfare and  
to the fact that the whole abled-  
bodied manhood was enrolled in  
the army, war is now financially  
and economically impossible; that  
at the outbreak of war the national  
industries would come to a stand-  
still; that owing to the complexity  
of modern economic relations and  
to the wide ramifications of credit,  
the whole economic structure of  
a country at war would collapse  
like a house of cards." Yet these  
considerations have not served to  
prevent half a dozen of the great-  
est Powers in Europe getting into  
the throes of a war of unparalleled  
magnitude. We are but at the  
beginning of the war, and no  
man can at present dare to con-  
jecture what may come of it.

Otha Mail.

The War.

The Belgians, as we were able  
to state in our later editions last  
night, have been very successful  
in coping with the Germans on  
the Belgian frontier. The news  
to hand speaks of 8,000 Germans  
being placed out of action. The  
Belgians, indeed have been  
surprisingly well prepared and  
doubtless their preparedness and  
their masterly defence has sur-  
prised none more than the  
Germans, who despised as weak  
an adversary as Belgium appeared  
to be. This fact, as was stated  
in this column some little time  
ago, the Belgians as soldiers are  
not only courageous and skilful  
but they are well-equipped with  
up-to-date armament. Only  
humeral inferiority will cause  
them to fall victims to the German  
invasion of their much-lauded  
adversaries. The Austrians, too,  
are making little headway against  
the Serbians, who are fighting  
tenaciously for their country. The  
French star also seems to be in  
the ascendant and their cavalry  
have had no difficulty in disposing  
of the German cavalry. Alto-  
gether, Great Britain and those  
with whom she is associated, have  
good reason to congratulate them-  
selves on the result of recent  
engagements.For a good solid meal, a la  
Carte or Table d'Hôte with  
Wines & Liquors of the Best  
—ALEXANDRA CAFE



## GENERAL NEWS.

**Chinese Magistrate in Trouble.**  
Orders have been issued for the arrest of a magistrate, Liu Hai Ming of Hwai Ning district in Anhui. It is reported that he has forced the inhabitants of his district to pay title deed taxes two or three times in excess of the regulation charges, and that when several of the people refused to comply with his orders, he had them shot. In addition it is said that he has misappropriated a large part of the money collected for his own use.

**Electricity in Cooking.**  
The extent to which electricity may be used in cooking is amazingly revealed by a New York journalist, who has been exploring the kitchen and interviewing the chef of the great liner Vaterland. Knives are cleaned, vegetables peeled, ham and bread sliced at extraordinary speed by electricity. An electric toaster makes 6,000 pieces of toast a day. Near a refrigerator is an electric machine which whips enough cream in fifteen minutes for 600 people. There are electric mixers for the pastry. When eggs are on the menu, water is boiled in a row of kettles electrically heated. Above the kettles small wire baskets hold the eggs, and these baskets are attached to a complicated device which registers the minutes required for cooking and automatically lifts the eggs out at the proper time.

**A Chinese Military Revolt.**  
Chongchah. July 18.—It is reported that a military rebellion has broken out at Chongchah in the south-east corner of the province. The local troops were ordered to disband, and as the Northern troops were en route the local men seized the opportunity to revolt. The Government is pouring in reinforcements and has commanded all the launches, thus disorganising the postal service.

**Mysterious Disappearance of Airships.**  
During the 1911 Revolution Chen Chi-mei, being then Tath of Shanghai, ordered two airships from a certain foreign country for service in the attack on Nan-king. These airships were subsequently exhibited at Kiangnan several times, but have since mysteriously disappeared. The Government recently issued an order to the Occupation Commissioner of Shanghai to make an investigation into the whereabouts of these two airships in order to prevent any unexpected use which might be made by the rebels.—Peking Gazette.

**Relief Work for Kansu.**  
Owing to the devastation of the White Wolf brigades a large number of inhabitants of Kansu have been rendered either homeless or on the verge of starvation. The Governor of that province has, besides asking the President for funds to start a relief campaign, sent a circular telegram to the public, blaming himself for being unable to defend his province, and requesting the public to contribute funds to relieve the distress of the people.

**Elephants in Perak.**  
Reports have come in to say that a herd of wild elephants is doing damage in Temong, a village down river, writes the Malay Mail Kuala Kangsar correspondent. Sah, about 18 miles from Kuala Kangsar, has also been visited by a herd of wild elephants, and some damage was done to the rubber trees on the estate belonging to Messrs. Jones and Finch.

**Chinese Poor Children in Paris.**  
President Yuan has approved of the transportation of the poor Chinese children in Paris back to China at the Government's expense. The sum of 50,000 francs has been remitted to the Chinese Minister in Paris for the purpose.

**New Tank Vessel.**  
A 450-ton motor tank vessel is being built for the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. at the yard of Messrs. Blyth, of Dordrecht, and is due for delivery in May, 1915. The motor ship is 163 ft. long and 28 ft. beam and will carry 400 tons of oil at 50 mph. The other 50 tons being accounted for by fuel and water for drinking. There is an auxiliary oil-fired boiler of 400 sq. ft. heating surface working at 180 lb. per sq. in. The propelling machinery consists of two four-cylinder steam engines developing 275 b.h.p. each.

## NOTICE

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## SITUATION IN MEXICO.

## General Huerta's Farewell.

San Francisco, July 16th.  
The Mexican Congress, which met to vote on President Huerta's resignation, was a grim session. The resignation was presented through the Foreign Office, and during its reading the members of both chambers stood and shouted cheers for General Huerta. The matter was referred to a joint committee of the two chambers which immediately approved it and reported it to the chambers. Some members opposed the resignation, saying that it would mean a humiliating surrender to the United States, but the majority of members approved it on the ground that there was no other avoidable way to save Mexico from civil war. Then the new provisional President Sr. Carranza took oath of office in presence of the Speakers in congress. He soon left congress and under the guard of soldiers, who lined both sides of the route, proceeded to the palace amidst an enthusiastic ovation from the crowd.

**Last Message to Congress.**  
Senor Huerta's last message runs as follows:—  
"Members of both chambers of Congress, the urgent need admitted by both chambers of Congress and the Supreme Court made me the chief of the Executive of the Republic. On that occasion, I promised before Congress that I would do all in my power vested by the Constitution for the restoration of peace. And during the seventeen months that have passed since I assumed the reins of power, I, in order to fulfil my promise, put myself at the head of the Government army and encountered, as you know, financial difficulty and another greater difficulty arising from the fact that a certain strong power on this continent helped the insurgents. Yet my government has defeated the insurgents and was about to accomplish its plan. At this moment, however, the said strong power directly interfered with the affairs of Mexico, and as a result, the American fleet did an act of injustice at Vera Cruz."

"At the Niagara Falls Conference our delegates effected a solution of the Tampico affair in a manner honourable to Mexico. The civil war is being continued again through help from some others. Some people say I care for my personal interest, but not for the welfare of the country. But in order to disprove their argument, I have presented my resignation to retire from the presidency. Our actions during the short period have given a fatal blow to that unjust power, and I firmly believe that some strong person will appear in the future and cause the collapse of the strong power which has done many unjust actions and evils on this continent."

Mexico, July 18th.  
President Huerta invited several friends of his to a dinner at a Spanish restaurant on the 16th at 8 p.m. In the room the crowd gathered and shot bullets and killed him. President Huerta was so much impressed that

stood in his eyes when he drank to the health of the new president. The former Ministers of War, Communications, Education and Home Affairs and other high officials, all quitted the capital on the afternoon of the 15th inst.

The families of Senor Huerta and others have safely arrived at Puerto Mexico and are waiting for the arrival of Huerta and others. Senor Huerta is expected to arrive at the port either on the night of the 16th inst. or the morning of the 17th inst. At the port are the English, German and Dutch warships, at anchor and Senor Huerta will proceed to Europe by the Dutch warship.

U.S. Government's Policy.

New York, July 16th.  
The news of President Huerta's retirement was received at Washington last night and both the United States Government and the Constitutionalists representatives expressed satisfaction with it. President Wilson, through the American consul at Saltillo, dispatched a telegram to General Carranza, telling the latter to try to restore peace through a reconciliation with Senor Carranza, who has assumed the provisional presidency of Mexico, and warning him that if General Carranza refuses to bring the dispute to a solution by diplomatic means, but insists on his armed entry into the capital, the United States will postpone her recognition till the next legal election, and will not withdraw the American troops from Vera Cruz until the new Government is formed.

This warning of President Wilson was decided after he had learned the opinion of those mediators on the question: Three delegates of the new provisional president of Mexico have already left the capital to confer with General Carranza's delegates about peace.

**The Constitutionalists.**  
San Francisco, July 16.  
General Carranza, the leader of the Constitutionalists, was informed of General Huerta's retirement, but he says nothing about it. His staff officers say that Huerta's retirement will not affect the future course of the Constitutionalists in any way, and the Constitutionalists will march on the capital as expected, though, if the new president surrenders unconditionally, the Constitutionalists would change their attitude.—Asahi.—Japan Advertiser.

## NOTICE

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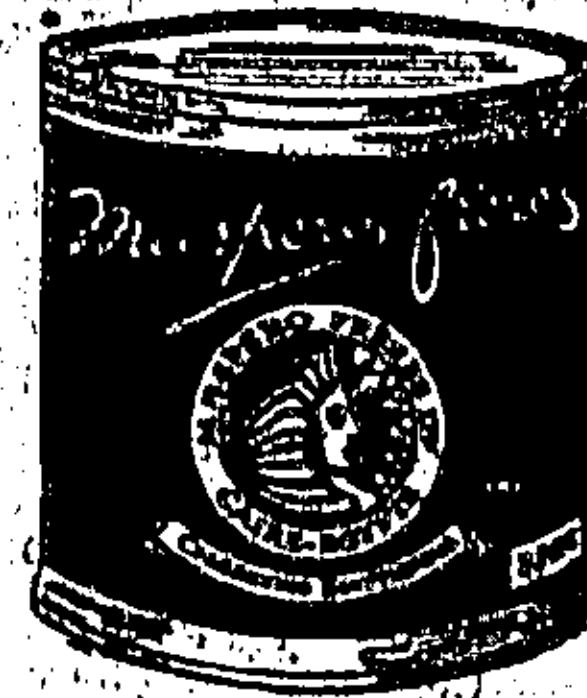
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TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor No. 14 Pedder Street. For further particulars apply Property Office, JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

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TO LET.—Houses in Kowloon, furnished or unfurnished. Immediate possession. Apply to:—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.

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and print the news without fear or favour.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1914.

## A FUTURIST PLAY.

A young German poet, Hasenolever by name, is stated by recent Home papers to have written a play which he and his friends describe as the first Futurist drama. If the play is in any way related to the travesties which the Futurist painters are giving us, the poet is hardly to be congratulated. We understand that the play is called "Der Sohn" (The Son) and that it deals with "the natural antagonism between the old and the new generation." That description alone is sufficient to make sober, old-fashioned people look askance at the story. That antagonism of a sort has always existed, and will always exist, between the older and younger generations is an accepted fact, for you cannot put a grey head on to green shoulders, nor can you persuade the son, in any age, that he is not a great deal wiser than his father.

So far then, this antagonism may be said to be natural. But the opposition to-day is more than opposition; it is subversion; revolution; a desire on the part of certain unhealthy spirits on the Continent—their number is smaller in England and the Colonies—to reject everything taught them by their fathers, simply because it was taught them by their fathers. Such an antagonism is, then, anything but "natural." The peculiarity of this particular play appears to be that "all the characters are intentionally sketched from the point of view of the son, who represents the younger generation." This sort of thing, in the hands of a great dramatist, or even in those of a lesser light who was blessed with ordinary common sense and psychological insight, should be an interesting and valuable study, for such men would doubtless approach the matter with fairness and with full consideration for, and sympathy with, the impulsiveness and unwisdom of youth and the prejudice of advancing age. But when one sees the matter tackled by an avowed "futurist" one has apprehensions.

We have had occasion to remark before that one of the worst—perhaps absolutely the worst—features of the twentieth century is the steady falling off in respect to parents. This vice is not confined to Futurists, Nietzscheans, Ibsenites, and other drunks; it has spread to even the most conservative classes and threatens even the Chinese and Japanese. Hitherto the Chinese have been an example to the rest of the world in the religious respect which they bear toward their parents, and it is fervently to be hoped that no Futurist or revolutionary spirit will interfere with this very desirable state of affairs. In Europe probably the old reverence will never come back again; (perhaps conscience may whisper to some of the older generation that that is the fault of the parents themselves, inasmuch as a child can hardly be expected to worship a tango-dancing mother or a libertine father); but it is for real art-lovers and critics of to-day, and the public in general to see that they give no countenance to any literature that will further widen the gulf between parent and offspring.

## The French and Alsace.

Children of Alsace: After forty-four years of sorrowful waiting, French soldiers again tread the soil of your noble country. They are the pioneers in a great work of revenge. Thus runs a Proclamation issued by the French Commander-in-Chief on the entry of the French troops into Alsace, which is reported in our telegraphic news to-day. The event, occurring so soon in the great war, is one of great significance, and one can thoroughly understand the joy of the French people at the footing gained by their troops in the territory which was wrested from them in the Franco-Prussian War. But not alone to the people of France is the rejoicing confined; the Alsatians are equally overjoyed, and their delight is tangibly shown by the fact that they have already torn up the boundary marks.

The Past Recalled. Alsace, as is known, has, from a very early period, been a disputed territory, and has suffered the contentions of rival races. It was originally French, then it became German, then French again, and in the war of 1870-71 was again absorbed by Germany. After the Franco-Prussian war, Bismarck himself admitted the aversion of the populace to Prussian rule, and though he promised that everything would be done to conciliate the people, the Alsatians have never taken kindly to the German overlordship. And it is here worth recalling that on September 30, 1872—the day by which the people were required to determine whether they would consider themselves German subjects and remain, or French subjects and transfer their domicile to France—no fewer than 45,000 elected to be still French and sorrowfully took their departure.

The B.N.B. Company's Report. By yesterday's mail comes the report of the sixty-third half-yearly meeting of the British North Borneo Company, which shows that the revenue for 1913 exceeded that of the previous year by no less than \$33,927—not a bad sum for a country barely the size of Ireland. All told, there appears to be a credit balance of \$118,653, out of which the Court of Directors recommends payment of a dividend of five per cent, which is a far cry from the time when shareholders were putting their paper into the collection bag in chorus because they had lost all hope of its ever being worth anything. During the past three years a great change has come over the working of this little territory, and one on which the Directors have good cause to congratulate themselves. No sooner was Sir West Ridgeway appointed Chairman than discipline throughout the service was tightened up and a long list of much-needed alterations in the working of the country entered upon.

Of course, Sir West Ridgeway came along at a good time. The more dangerous excitement over rubber was at an end; people were beginning to have a just estimate of what rubber could and could not do in the way of making the fortunes of States or individuals, and, at the same time, the trees which had been planted when the craze first arose were, by that time, almost ready for tapping. Thus the new Chairman had more money to go to work with, through steadily increasing revenue, than any of his predecessors had had. Then, too, while the west coast rubber industry was most promising, the timber and tobacco in the north and east were, for the most part, doing all that had been expected of them in bringing girth to the mill. As former Governor, of what may be called essentially a planters' colony (Ceylon) Sir West Ridgeway knew better than most men how to guide the financial operations of such a country as British North Borneo; and the result of his three years' Chairmanship is one of which he has no cause to feel ashamed.

"Chinese men no pay." A number of Chinese laundrymen were fined at Liverpool on 8th inst. for failing to pay contributions under the National Insurance Act. It was said that one defendant, when ridiculed, exclaimed, "Chinese men no pay."

At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was charged with assaulting a Chinese lady, biting her through the ear. The defendant, who appeared to have been in some difficulty out of which he did not come unscathed, said he had been badly mauled. Inspector O'Sullivan was requested to make further inquiries, the case being adjourned for that purpose.

The Siberian Railway. Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son have received the following cable from the South Manchuria Railway Co., Dairen, dated August 9: "Traffic to Petersburg Moscow is not suspended. South Manchuria Railway Company." Bookings beyond these points cannot be made. The Colonial Secretary informs us that the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has notified the Consul at Harbin that passengers travelling via the Siberian Railway cannot proceed to England.

## DAY BY DAY.

THAT WHICH WE ARE WESHALL TEACH, NOT VOLUNTARILY BUT INVOLUNTARILY THOUGHTS COME INTO OUR MINDS BY AVENUES WHICH WE NEVER LEFT OPEN, AND THOUGHTS GO OUT OF OUR MINDS THROUGH AVENUES WHICH WE NEVER VOLUNTARILY OPENED.—Emerson.

The Weather.  
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 84; sunshiny.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 76; sunshiny.

The Mails.  
Siberian Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Panama Maru yesterday.

Count the Columns.  
On Saturday the Telegraph published 30 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 30 published.

Flood Relief.  
The Tung Wa Hospital Flood Relief Fund now totals \$134,904.88.

The Haiyang.  
The Haiyang is at present in dock, and will not therefore sail, as advertised, on the 14th inst.

At Home.  
Lady May will be at Home at Mountain Lodge to-morrow at 4.30 p.m., also on Tuesdays the 25th August and 8th September. There will be tennis.

Dropped Dead.  
Yesterday a Chinese, who was about to leave Kowloon station by train, fell dead on the platform. The cause of death is said to have been consumption.

Heft at Kowloon.  
A Chinese widow, living at 48, Chatham Road, reports to the police that, between the hours of 2 and 6 a.m. on the 9th inst., some person entered her house and stole eight pieces of clothing and a clock, value \$15.

A Silly Practice.  
Yesterday a Chinese lad, aged sixteen, while trying to leave a tram-car which was in motion, was thrown to the ground, and sustained injuries sufficient to necessitate his being taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

Grass Fire.  
On Saturday a grass fire broke out above Magazine Gap, owing to the boiling over of a tar pot. Several trees and shrubs were damaged, but the blaze was extinguished by the people working on the spot before the arrival of the fire brigade.

Solicitors in Uniform.  
An uncommon picture was presented at the Summary Court, this morning, when two local solicitors, Messrs. Lewis and Dixon, appeared in Court with their robes over military uniforms, both gentlemen being members of the Hongkong Volunteer force.

Jewellery Missing.  
A jeweller, living at 163, Hollywood Road, has informed the police that, on the 6th inst., he instructed a woman to sell for him three strings of pearls valued at \$238, and a watch and chain worth \$50. When he made enquiries on the 8th, he found that she had absconded.

A Faithless Brother.  
Wong Hing-nan, a partner in a pawnshop, 57, Hollywood Road, reports to the police that he entrusted his brother with two diamond rings worth \$600, to sell to a person living in Caine Road. Not having heard anything further, either of rings or of brother, he is naturally anxious as to their respective or joint whereabouts.

Badly Mauled.  
At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was charged with assaulting a Chinese lady, biting her through the ear. The defendant, who appeared to have been in some difficulty out of which he did not come unscathed, said he had been badly mauled. Inspector O'Sullivan was requested to make further inquiries, the case being adjourned for that purpose.

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## DUTIES OF CITIZENS IN TIME OF WAR.

Bishop Pozzoni's Exhortation to Catholics.

The following is the text of the exhortation which was delivered by His Lordship, Bishop Pozzoni, in the Catholic Cathedral on Sunday at the 9.30 Mass, and which has been distributed in all the Catholic Churches of the Colony calling on all loyalty to support the Government in the present crisis:—

Dear Children,  
As you know, special services have been held during the past three days for the re-establishment of peace, and I exhort you all to continue in prayer for this end. Charity must be the fruit of our prayers, and this will show itself in our readiness to render any help in our power to our fellow citizens in the present emergency. England is now at war, and the majority of you being British subjects, I wish to point out to you your duties at this important time.

The Government have issued various proclamations informing the inhabitants of Hongkong that the Colony is well protected and that there is nothing to fear. All necessary steps have been taken not only to defend the Colony, but to afford the inhabitants full protection against every danger. It is the duty of us all to place our implicit trust, faith and confidence in the Government, and to help them in every way we can. By so doing a good example will be set, while every endeavour must be made by us to impress upon the minds of the 400,000 Chinese of Hongkong and the New Territories that the Government will do all that is necessary for their safety. Panic must be avoided at all cost. The prices of foodstuffs have been fixed. The Colony is well protected. Take every opportunity to impress this firmly on the minds of the ignorant who are so easily alarmed by an increase of a few cents in the price of the food.

As Catholics, it behoves us to set an example of loyalty not only by obedience to the law but by furthering in every way in our power the efforts of the Government under which we live and flourish. If in the present emergency you have cause to suffer a few privations, remember the many who are called upon to suffer a thousand times more, and have even to offer their lives for their King and country. Thousands of soldiers and sailors have been summoned to face battle and death, leaving their families behind them. Let these be the objects of our special prayers and charity, and if opportunity offers let us do what we can to help them.

With confidence, I make this appeal to you, dear children, to place implicit faith in our rulers, to pray that God may guide them wisely, to obey them loyally and cheerfully, and to earnestly pray that God may hasten the day for the restoration of peace.

Blessing you all in Jesus Christ,  
D. POZZONI,  
Vicar-Apostolic of Hongkong,  
Catholic Cathedral,  
Hongkong, Sunday, Aug. 9, 1914.

## Catholic Prayers.

While the Churches are offering appropriate prayers at this juncture, a very touching sight, that does not come under the eye of the community, may be witnessed any day when the inmates and orphans of the Italian Convent are gathered in solemn prayers in their pretty Chapel in Caine Road. Reverent at all times under the disciplinary system prevailing in the institution, when the community assemble for devotional exercise, the present appears to offer even more cogent reasons for greater fervour on the part of the hundreds of veiled supplicants who, on bend-  
ed knees, intercede for the early restoration of peace, besides offering the usual prayers for those who have fallen in battle, for the afflicted and the bereaved—the widows and orphans. In particular, prayers are offered for those to whom have been committed the governance of the realm and of this Colony, for whose inhabitants strength and fortune are occasion.

## WAR FEVER IN SHANGHAI.

German Reserves to Tsingtao.

A wave of the intense excitement, or of "war fever," which must have taken a firm hold upon all Europe, was felt in Shanghai last Saturday week. Rumour was busy all the time. Wherever two or three were gathered together "the situation" was discussed. It was a case of "every man a strategist."

The first practical example of the fact that the crisis is likely to affect every corner of the world, says the North China Daily News, was experienced by those who were due to leave for Europe by the N.D.L. Prinz Eitel Friedrich. Twelve first class and twenty-six second-class passages had been booked from Shanghai. Many of the passengers went aboard on Friday night, and the majority prepared to embark on the tender on Saturday morning. The tender was on the point of leaving when the announcement was suddenly made that the Prinz Eitel Friedrich would not sail. Disappointed passengers could do nothing but return home with their luggage. The same experience fell to the lot of many who were due to leave for Tsingtao by the str. Sikiang.

The effect of this extraordinary precaution strengthened the general opinion that affairs at home had reached a very serious pass, especially when it became known that the order for the suspension of sailing from Shanghai applied to all the vessels of the North German Lloyd en route to and from Europe.

Excitement increased when it became known that the German reservists had been ordered to leave Shanghai immediately for Tsingtao. The first detachment, numbering about twenty, and most of them non-commissioned officers, left at 1.5 by the Nanking express. Admiral Tseng left by the same train for Nanking.

On August 1, the Austrian reservists received orders to hold themselves in readiness to leave Shanghai. No destination was announced, but it is probable that they will proceed to Europe via America. The number due to leave will be about fifteen.

Twenty Italian sailors of the Legation Guard at Peking arrived in Shanghai on Saturday morning and were due to leave for Europe by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich. The departure of the vessel having been postponed, they are remaining here pending the receipt of further instructions. An Italian gunboat has arrived in Shanghai from Hankow.

## VOLUNTEERS &amp; RESERVES

## Notice to Employers.

We are officially requested to publish the following:—

To prevent misunderstanding on the part of employers of Volunteers and Reserves, the following facts are published for information:—

With the exception of a very limited number of Volunteers retained during the day to guard guns and stores, and a guard of Reserves of twelve men, over the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the whole remaining portion of the Corps and Reserves is dismissed at 7 a.m. Sundays excepted: Of these men, who are thus able to go to work during the day, those who are detailed to posts in the defence are required to be back at 6 p.m., the remainder being free till 9 p.m.

It is implied in the present hour of trial. The devotions are interspersed with music by the choir, the hymns selected being especially appropriate to the occasion.

## DEATH OF MR. W. CURWEN.

Passed Away While Serving as a Volunteer.

Whilst serving as a Volunteer at Stonecutter's Island, Mr. William Curwen passed away, just after eleven o'clock last night, from fever.

It will be remembered that in the harbour collision early this year, between a Japanese steamer and the Yaumati ferry, when so many were drowned, Mr. Curwen, after a most trying experience, managed to escape with his life. He was the principal witness at the subsequent hearing, and his evidence was of the utmost value in throwing light on the affair. The deceased was about 45 years of age and was the headmaster at Yaumati school. He arrived in Hongkong in 1900, for the appointment of headmaster of the Belilos Reformatory. He was temporarily employed in the Colonial Secretary's Office in 1902, and a year later took up the position he held until yesterday, leaving it only for a holiday in 1908 and while serving short periods at Victoria British School and Wanchai School.

The widow and two children of the deceased are at present in England.

The deceased was a well-known sportsman, and sport in the Colony has lost a capable and loyal disciple. Beyond his family, none will feel his loss more than the staff and scholars at the school, and the members of the Kowloon Cricket Club.

The deceased will be buried with military honours at Happy Valley this evening. The Corps will assemble at Observation Place Pier at 5 o'clock.

## SIBERIAN EXPRESSES STOPPED.

Harbin, Aug. 1.—Owing to the Russian mobilization the authorities in St. Petersburg have cancelled all the express trains on the Siberian railway and passengers by the international expresses are detained at Harbin. The option has been given to them to return to China or Japan or to go on by post train to the Russian frontier, but no guarantee is given that they will be allowed to cross the frontier. Passengers are advised to return to the ports, and not attempt travelling via Siberia. The Chinese Eastern Railway has taken over the military department. Russians leaving Manchuria require special passports. The authorities are preparing for eventualities in the East.—N. O. Daily News.

## Financial Situation.

The crisis in Europe brought about a complete deadlock in business last week. With the ships being requisitioned by the Governments, as in the case of the Empress of Asia, and the decision of the banks that insurance policies must cover war risks, export business has been completely stopped. Moreover the difference between the banks' selling and buying rates increased from 4d. on Thursday to 1 1/4d. on Saturday, says the N. China Daily News of August 3. The shipping companies are not taking cargo, and some ships have unloaded cargo which they took in only on the previous day. The drop in exchange had already disorganized import business and the crisis has only aggravated the situation. Although the general financial situation has not become as serious as at home, the position is such that no business is possible. When the bank rate of discount in London is 10 per cent, banks here cannot afford to let out their money, however high their silver stocks may be. Exports are impossible, and large stocks of tea, silk, etc., are now unmarketable, as the Chinese thus suddenly stop receiving money from the sale of their produce, the money market is becoming tight. They will have to stop buying imported goods; otherwise the effect of the crisis need not be serious. As far as the Chinese are concerned



## CONTRACTOR SUED.

Eye Doctor as a Side Line.

In the Summary Court, this morning, Mr. Justice Hazeland resumed the hearing of the case in which the Hon Yick firm, No. 14, Cochrane Street (second floor), Contractors, sued the Fak Shing firm and Lai So, the managing partner thereof, of 42, Circular Pathway, blacksmiths, for the sum of \$122, for work done and materials supplied. There was a counterclaim for \$604.50.

Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship said he had almost forgotten the point he had to decide (laughter).

Mr. Lewis said he was practically in a similar predicament. The plaintiffs claimed for work done and materials supplied and the counter-claim was for damages due to the plaintiffs' not completing the work to the satisfaction of the P. W. D. and not obtaining for the defendants a permit to occupy the premises.

Mr. Dixon said that the plaintiffs said the responsible parties were the Hop Shing.

A partner in the Hon Yick firm of contractors, in answer to Mr. Lewis, said he also carried on the business of an eye doctor. He could not say that the Fak Shing had carried on business in Circular Pathway for ten years. He could not say that Koo Yung had been manager of that business for ten years. He had nothing to show the man was a partner except that he had collected money and set a price. Witness had also taken tea with him.

Mr. Lewis said that an answer given by witness was obviously untrue.

Mr. Dixon:—My friend cannot comment on an answer in that way and say it is obviously untrue. It is a most primitive way of conducting a case (laughter).

Witness said he had asked Mr. Weaser, the architect, to get a permit after the work was completed. He had not asked Mr. Weaser to apply for a permit after the partitions were put up. Witness' partner did not ask Mr. Weaser to apply for a permit as far as he knew—he did not know whether he did or not.

The hearing was again adjourned.

## PASSING OF THE ARMY MULE.

Motor Trucks Now Used Instead For U. S. Army Service.

The army mule, dear to the hearts of Civil War veterans, is no more. In place of the blatant protest of the long eared equine comes the clug, clug of the motor truck. Instead of the crack of the blacksnake and the violent but picturesque language of the mule driver comes only the honk of the auto horn.

When the Mexican situation made it necessary for Uncle Sam to send men and war supplies to the border, motor trucks were the means employed.

Out of Los Angeles, headed southward, was soon observed a 5 ton White motor truck, loaded to its capacity, and travelling under orders to make the trip in the best possible time.

This truck was detailed for duty between San Diego and Techarta. The trip from Los Angeles to San Diego was anything but a pleasure drive, through the deep sand of the low places and across the stretches of rocky coast where the roads were little more than rough trails hewed out of the rocky surface. The broad Firestone solid tyres, however, kept the truck moving right along. Even in the deep sand the dual tyres in the rear held the wheels well to the surface. When gravelly stretches were crossed, where the rolling bobbles prevented a firm grip on the trail, the resilient rubber found a grip somehow. In spite of all handicaps, the trip from Los Angeles to San Diego, a stretch of 148 miles, was made in 13 hours. Some difference between this and the tedious, drawn-out overland trips in the days of the army mule.

## AMERICAN ELECTION PROSPECTS.

President Wilson and Mr. Roosevelt.

Politicians are girding their loins for what promises to be the most important and interesting Parliamentary election in recent times, says the Washington correspondent of the Times. In the United States there is no General Election at uncertain intervals. The Lower House goes regularly to the country every two years—on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Simultaneously one-third of the membership of the Senate is re-elected. Every fourth year the Presidential election falls on the same day and naturally eclipses the Parliamentary contest; but in "off years" the Congressional canvass and the canvass for offices in some of the more important State Governments make as much stir as a General Election at home. Especially is that the case this year. The Democrats are on trial.

Stripped of its incidental trappings the contest thus lies between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Roosevelt. The Democrats now hold the House by a majority of 145. Should that majority be wiped out or even nearly wiped out, Mr. Wilson's defeat in 1916 would be foreshadowed, and of all potential Presidential candidates Mr. Roosevelt is infinitely the most formidable. It matters not whether Republicans or Roosevelt Progressives come to the front in the struggle. In all probability the Republicans will. For the moment party counts for very little. After many years of semi-plutocratic rule by the old Conservative Republican Party the people are in a mood for reform. They want brooms that sweep clean. They tried Mr. Taft and a supposedly regenerated Republican Party and rejected them. They are now trying Mr. Wilson and the Democrats. If the Democrats fail, what could be more natural than that they should return to Mr. Roosevelt, who as President did more than anybody else to start the reform movement and who, for all his enemies may say, remains indubitably the most robust and compelling figure in American Politics?

Mr. Roosevelt's Hopes.

It is upon that that Mr. Roosevelt is clearly counting. There is no reason to believe that he has abounding faith in the future of his Progressive Party as such, or in the recuperative power of the Republican Party as such. He evidently hopes that, if Mr. Wilson is sufficiently discredited two years hence to bring his defeat within the realm of practical politics, the two wings of the Opposition will close round him. Hence his keenness to get into the campaign. Should he succeed an important page in American history will have been turned. The last of the old parties will have gone under and in its place will be a composite party with scant veneration for the traditions and practices of the past. While it is ridiculous to suppose that Mr. Roosevelt's return to the White House would mean the beginning of a dictatorship, it would certainly bias the development of American institutions in the direction of a stronger centralized Government at home and of a forward policy abroad, tending, perhaps, towards a healthy Imperialism.

It must be said at once that the Democrats have lost ground in recent months. Mr. Wilson's grip has weakened. His victory over the Panama Canal Bill has been a very different kind of victory from those gained when the Tariff and Currency Reform Bills were passed. It would not have been gained at all had it not been for the Opposition votes and it has left many party politicians sorely "disgruntled." His Mexican policy has done the same. Privately and even publicly Democrat after Democrat has registered his dislike of a policy which he holds to smack of impractical prejudice rather than of fixed and feasible purpose. Among the voters, too, a spirit of discontent is discernible. In the East the Mexican policy has few friends, and there is a general feeling that under the manipu-

lation of Mr. Bryan the conduct of foreign affairs leaves a great deal to be desired. The business world is distrustful. To the Democratic programme of joint-stock company legislation, to the hints of general hostility, to railway and other standard corporate ventures, and to the favouritism which Congress is inclined to show to labour is attributed much of the present depression. From the West, too, come echoes of discontent. The farmers dislike the free food features of the new tariff and the competition it entails from Canada; Radicals in general would have preferred to see the Hay-Pannecote Treaty sacrificed upon the altar of their dislike of the trans-continental railways. Many a Congressman who voted for the Underwood tariff law and for the Repeal Bill fears for his seat next autumn.

Difficulties of the Government.

But here as elsewhere politicians are a nervous and impressionable tribe. In the opinion of the writer the tendency to proclaim the President as "down and out" is as premature as the optimistic adulation of which a year ago he was the centre. The mid-term period of any Administration is always difficult. The new team has lost its snap. Such obvious and popular legislation as the party programme may have demanded has probably been enacted. Controversial problems which cannot be "blamed upon" the previous Administration take their place. The shadows of the forthcoming elections lower. In these days of Radical empiricism an American party has moreover an extraordinarily difficult course to steer. It has to keep the support of the Radicals, who, as the last election showed, are in a decided majority, and at the same time it has to guard the business world from the onslaught of those Radicals.

In the difficulty of keeping that middle course and in the Mexican problem seems to lie the President's real danger. An aggravation of business depression would probably ruin him, in spite of the fervour and strength of Western Radicalism; war with Mexico or a collapse of his Mexican policy might be expected to do the same. But there is still time for business to pick up. The harvest—an immensely important factor in American prosperity—promises well; the railways are likely to get a rise in freight rates, and the Trust Bills are as yet inchoate. As for Mexico, there is a good sporting chance that comprehensive intervention may be stayed off—for a time. When it comes to pure party politics, there is the Republican-Progressive split to be considered. Not all Republicans are reconciled to the reascension of Mr. Roosevelt as a potential leader. There will, for instance, be a determined effort when the time comes to persuade Mr. Hughes, now Justice of the Supreme Court, formerly Governor of New York, and one of the finest and strongest characters in public life, to come out as a rival of Mr. Roosevelt.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"LENNOX"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Hol's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-singed on or before the 31st inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by BODWELL & Co., Ltd. Agents.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

We beg to inform our customers that we are in a position to supply ALL our customers with Butcher's Meats, Fresh Milk and Dairy Produce as hitherto.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE LIVERPOOL &amp; LONDON &amp; GLOBE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Assets £13,833,482: 12: 4d.

THE Management of the Company's Representation in Hongkong has from to-day been taken over by me and the interests of the Company will thus be entirely under British control.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1914.

H. S. PLAYFAIR.

## SPECIAL ARMY ORDER.

War Office, 7th August, 1914. PARDON FOR DESERTERS.

H.M. The King has been graciously pleased to approve of pardons being granted to soldiers who were in a state of desertion from the Regular Forces on the 5th August, 1914, and who surrendered themselves in the United Kingdom on or before the 4th September, 1914, or at any station abroad where there are Regular Forces on or before the 4th October. They will forfeit all service prior to the date of surrender but such service may subsequently be restored under the conditions laid down in the King's Regulations for restoration of service forfeited under Section 79 of the Army Act. Deserters who enlist between the 5th August, 1914, and 4th October, 1914, both days inclusive, in any Colonial Corps which may have been or may be placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government for the War, will be granted a free pardon, and at the expiration of their service in such Corps, will not be claimed for further service in the Regular Forces of the United Kingdom. They will, however, forfeit all service rendered in the Regular Forces of the United Kingdom prior to the date of such enlistment. The provisions of this order will not be applied to men who have fraudulently or improperly enlisted.

By Command of the Army Council. R. H. BRADE.

## EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor Steamship

"SIAM"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th of August, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 15th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 22nd of August, 1914, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOHRS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 8th August, 1914.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

S.S. "MANCHURIA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board Thursday, 13th August 1914 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Monday 17th instant, 1914 at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown Monday August 17th, 1914, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before September 10th, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON, Agent.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1914.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"BEN LOMOND"

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th August will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 17th inst., at 11 a.m.

All claims must be filed on or before the 24th Aug., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th instant, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 10th August, 1914.

## MACKINTOSH &amp; CO., LTD.

"MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,"

HIGH GRADE

## TENNIS SHOES

CANVAS AND GREY RED RUBBER BUCKSKIN AND UPPERS SOLES



Shirts—Trousers—Belts.

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## "FLEXINETTE" SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

NOTE:—Flexinette has great durability, it is elastic and fits the figure, without being cumbersome. It is the

COOLEST SUMMER UNDERWEAR

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WRIST WATCHES

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ALL WATCHES SOLD BY US ARE FULLY GUARANTEED.

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ALL THE FRESHNESS AND GOOD QUALITIES OF THE FINEST FRUITS, TOGETHER WITH SPARKLING, HEALTH-GIVING TANSAN, MAKE THESE THE SAFEST AND MOST WHOLESOME NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

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NO IMPURITIES CAN GET TO ANY OF THESE.

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8, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.



## SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
ROYAL MAIL.  
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong	19th Aug.	Empress of India	16th Sept.
Empress of Japan	2nd Sept.	Empress of Asia	30th Sept.
Empress of Russia		Empress of Japan	14th Oct.

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPRESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 80,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

## PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPRESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.  
"EMPRESS OF INDIA," "EMPRESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTEAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port: £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc. Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD  
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

S.S. "Takada," 6,800 tons, Capt. Robins, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI, on 26th Aug.

S.S. "Tanda," 6,800 tons, Capt. will be despatched for YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI on 3rd Sept.

## WESTWARD.

S.S. "Dilwara," 5,378 tons, Capt. Ramage, R.N.R. will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 10th Aug.

S.S. "C. Apar," 4,600 tons, Capt. O'Sullivan, will be despatched as above on 16th August.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.  
Agents.

Hongkong, Aug. 8, 1914.

THOS. COOK & SON,  
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,  
Bankers, &c.

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THE AUSTRALIAN  
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	8th Aug.	14th Aug.
TAIWAN	12th Sept.	18th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares: Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000 Katori Maru Capt. Murai T. 20,000	WEDNES., 12th Aug. at 10 a.m. WEDNES., 26th Aug. at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu and Yokohama.	Aki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500 Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500	THURS., 13th Aug. at 4 p.m. TUESDAY, 25th Aug.
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\*Not calling at Shanghai.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Kumano Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 9,300 Tango Maru Capt. Sekine T. 13,500	WEDNES., 26th Aug. at noon. WED., 23rd Sept., at noon.
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CALCUTTA via S'hai, Penang & Rangoon.	Colombo Maru Capt. T. 5,000	MONDAY, 17th Aug.
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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Tango Maru Capt. Sekine T. 9,300	TUESDAY, 25th Aug. at 5 p.m.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 12th Aug.
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SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.	Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi T. 20,000	WEDNES., 12th Aug. at 11 a.m.
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† Cargo only.

† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

## REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th Sept.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st &amp; 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
Return.	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
1st class.	\$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.  
For further information apply to

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CHINA NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.	Teian	11th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.	Liangchow	11th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.	Luchow	13th Aug. at 4 p.m.
W'WEL & TIENSIN.	Kueichow	16th Aug. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.	Chinhua	18th Aug. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.  
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

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Reduced Fares.—Hongkong to Shanghai:—Single \$45. Return \$75.  
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Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF.

Agent.

Hongkong, Aug. 5, 1914.

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Steamer	From	Ex. 2nd on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjipanas	—	—	SHAI	1st half Aug.
Tjimali	—	—	JAVA	1st half Aug.
Tjibodas	JAVA	1st half Aug.	JAPAN	1st half Aug.
Tjimanock	JAVA	1st half Aug.	SHAI	2nd half Aug.
Tjilatjap	JAVA	1st half Aug.	JAPAN	2nd half Aug.
Tjilini	SHAI	2nd half Aug.	JAVA	2nd half Aug.
Tjitaroem	JAVA	1st half Sept.	SHAI	1st half Sept.
Tjilwong	JAVA	1st half Sept.	JAPAN	1st half Sept.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

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VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	N'saki, Tues., 15th Sept.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	H'kong Tues., 22nd Sept.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

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Selyo Maru 14,000 - 14 knots Sat., 3rd October.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.  
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KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
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MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenharn	4th Aug.	31st July, 10 a.m.
Empire	22nd Aug.	28th Aug., "
St Albans	12th Sept.	18th Sept., "
Eastern		9th Oct., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

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## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore.	TUESDAY, 11th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Haichang	A. E. Hodgins.	FRIDAY, 14th Aug. at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart.	WED., 12th Aug. at 11 a.m.
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During the months of July and August First Class Return Fares to Foochow will be subject to a reduction of 20% on the full Fares.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, LaPrall & Co.,  
General Managers.

## LOG BOOK.

Buffeted By The Typhoon.  
The P. & O. S. Oriental, which arrived here from Yokohama and Moji on Tuesday evening, says the N. China Daily News of August 1, two days behind her scheduled time, brought 21 foreign passengers and 118 Chinese students. Capt. Valentini states that the latter part of the voyage was one of the worst in his lengthy experience, but the vessel behaved splendidly and suffered very slight damage, which affected only her deck fittings. Up till Sunday morning the Oriental was in constant connection with the wireless station off Nagasaki and was thus able to keep track of the typhoon and it was on that day that she sent a message to Shanghai giving her position. It was on Sunday that the heaviest weather and seas were met with and throughout that day the vessel was turned about to avoid the full force of the gale. The lowest reading of the barometer—28.83—was between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Monday, and the Oriental was then roughly about forty miles from the centre of the typhoon, which Capt. Valentini says must have passed within about 100 to 150 miles of the Saddle. On that day wireless communication with Nagasaki ceased, though the apparatus of the Oriental was still in good working order. It was not until Tuesday morning that wireless communication was resumed with Shanghai.

The S.M.R.S. Kobe Maru, which left Dairen at noon on Saturday, arrived at Woosung at 1 a.m. on July 31, and came up to her berth at the Wayside Wharf shortly after 7 a.m. On Sunday she encountered a terrific gale, with unusually high sea and heavy rain, and so badly did the vessel roll in the storm that the guy ropes of the funnel gave way and the funnel itself was torn away. In spite of this, the steamer was able to make twelve knots for some time afterwards and withstood the storm well. Apart from the loss of her funnel, the steamer suffered little damage beyond the breaking of one of her lifeboats. She went alongside the New Dock Wharf in the afternoon and will be repaired there without having to go into dock.

The I.O.S. Wingsang, which left Tsingtau on the 25th instant and arrived here on July 31, reports having encountered the typhoon on the 26th and 27th instant, when in Lat. 34° 15' N, Long 122° 45' E.

Lumber Via Panama Canal.

The Victoria Daily Colonist of recent date contains the following:—Five million feet of British Columbia sawn lumber will comprise the first shipment to be dispatched from this Coast for the Toronto harbour improvements by a vessel of the Robert Dollar fleet. The British steamship "Robert Dollar," which will take out this huge cargo, is now steaming up the Coast from San Francisco, and, according to advices received by R. P. Kit et & Co., representing the Dollar Company at this port, the big freighter is scheduled to arrive at this port to-morrow afternoon, having sailed from the Golden Gate on Monday. The total amount of lumber on order for the Toronto harbour scheme is placed at 20,000,000 feet, and will be supplied by the Cameron Lumber Company of Victoria. Several vessels of the Dollar fleet will be engaged in transporting this huge consignment, which is expected to be shipped to the Atlantic via the Panama Canal. It is fully anticipated that the trouble recently experienced in the Calcutta Out will be overcome and the Panama waterway thrown open to open-sea traffic by the time the "Robert Dollar" has completed loading her big cargo at Genoa Bay toward the latter part of June. Over 1,000,000 feet of the 25,000,000 foot consignment will be shipped from Victoria. This will be taken out by one of the later vessels. The "Robert Dollar" will be the only steamer of the fleet to clear with lumber this year for Montreal. Her cargo will be consigned to the St. Lawrence port and will be transhipped by means of barges to Toronto.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed  
Findon Haddock, Kippers, &c.  
ALEXANDRA CATER



\* Returning via Manila. \* Going via Manila  
Steamer proceeding via Manila do not call at Shanghai.



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1914.

## NAVAL CONSTABLE CHARGED.

The Case Again Adjourned.

Albert G. Graham, a constable in the Royal Naval Dockyard, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, on Saturday, at the Police Court, with misconducting himself while on duty in the Kowloon Depot of the Royal Naval Yard.

Inspector Churcher was in charge of the case. Sgt. Titmas said that on Wednesday morning at 1.30 o'clock he was on duty at the main gate of the Kowloon Depot, the defendant being also present as the constable on the gate. The gates were closed at the time, but just previously the store people had left the yard and there was no traffic through the entrance.

Witness had been round the yard to the various boats and had returned to the office, when the defendant threw out hints as to the manner in which he was doing his duty. Witness remonstrated with him, and was replied to with abuse. Then, after he had left the office, the defendant followed him up, hushing him and wanting to fight him.

Witness had had trouble with the man before, and had reported the man, but not officially.

A. R. Whitley, on the victimising staff of the Naval Yard, said he was at the depot at Kowloon, sleeping on the premises.

While on the verandah of the office, he heard the defendant using abusive language to the sergeant. He would not say that the defendant was drunk. More than once he asked the sergeant to go out and fight. Witness reported the matter to the senior sergeant and also to one of his own superior officers.

The defendant, in the witness box, said on Wednesday morning at 12.30 o'clock he had been on duty at the gate for about thirty minutes, when he said to Sgt. Titmas: "Are you coming back again?" The sergeant replied: "Mind your own business. I am sergeant on duty here and I shall come back when I like." Defendant said: "I should like you to come back, as we are very busy, and you did not do more than 45 minutes with me the previous night." He pointed out that there were hundreds of coolies going out, and he could not look after the telephone, gate and South Pier at the same time. He threatened to report the sergeant if he did not return. The sergeant replied that he could report him to whoever he liked. He had a sick wife and she wanted more looking after than defendant did. Defendant retorted that the sergeant was on duty in the yard and not as nurse. The sergeant became very abusive and the defendant said he would report him.

The sergeant went away and was absent for about twenty-five minutes, and on return commenced abuse again. Defendant did not answer him, and a little while after the victimising people had gone he commenced again. The defendant became excited and said he did not want the sergeant bullying him.

He challenged the sergeant to fight him when he was off duty. Inspector Churcher gave evidence, and produced the defendant's official record.

The Magistrate convicted the defendant, but expressed the opinion that he did not act as he did without provocation.

The case was adjourned until Monday to allow the Commadore to deal with the matter if necessary.

The Sentence.

This morning, Mr. Wood was informed that the Commadore had dismissed the defendant from service, and had said that he regretted that the Ordinance did not give him power to deal further with defendant.

His Worship said he concurred, and sentenced defendant to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

## FOR THE LADIES.

### OUR WEEKLY CAUSERIE ON WOMEN'S MATTERS.

SOME MODES—NEW COLOURS—LATEST IN MILLINERY—HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Among the most useful items obtainable at sales are the remnants of fine and originally expensive fabrics, of net, lace, ribbon, and trimmings, and oddments in the way of bead and embroidered ornaments, motifs, buttons, and so on. By their aid—always assuming that they have been chosen judiciously—many an old gown can be converted into an apparently new one. For evening gowns especially, now that the tunic reigns supreme, these short lengths come in remarkably useful. Three yards of a double width fabric, or five of a single width one will suffice for a charming bridge coat or a dainty evening bodice and tunic, to wear over any appropriate skirt one happens to have.

Embroidered Net and Gauze.

Many of the gorgeous embroidered tinsel tissues, nets and gauzes which during the season were sold at prices ranging from a guinea the yard upwards are to be had at considerably less than half price; and are so beautiful in themselves that they may be used sparingly. For instance, quite a short length will serve for a centre and long girdle end, the latter finished with a bead fringe or tassels chosen to harmonise with the tissue.

Then there are nets of all kinds, ninos and crapes de chine, plain or printed, and piece lace, black, white, or antique tinted at very low prices, and one can often find two or three short remnants that match and will make up admirably.

Coming Modes.

One glean indications here and there, since elaborate work takes time to accomplish, and it is significant that embroideresses are fully occupied, and will be all the summer on the wonderful bead embroideries that will be the great feature of evening toilettes next season; for the best results are obtainable only by skilful handwork. Tulle, chiffon, rignon, and crepe provide the chief foundations—these for blouses and tunics—though more substantial silks and satins are being wrought for gowns and cloaks; the latter in jet and moonlight or raven blue, and in iridescent bronze or peacock colourings, for day as well as evening wear.

Bead Embroideries.

While the items for this exquisite work are all termed "beads," they are in an immense diversity of colour, shape, and quality. Of jewel-glass, paste, pearl, and mother-of-pearl, such precious stones as lapis lazuli, cornelian, jade, and amber—brilliant imitations thereof—these often cut and polished with as much care as if they were real gems; of gold, silver, porcelain, and even fabricated from straw, seeds, and wood; there are cut, or plain globules from the size of a seed-pearl upwards, tubes, or bugles, long and short; cabochons of every conceivable geometric shape; sequins; flat or cup-shaped; and the intricate designs evolved from these are truly gorgeous in effect; genuine works of art.

New Colours and Fabrics.

It is stated from a reliable source that the autumn will see an immense vogue for brown, especially—bronze, havanna, and chestnut tints; and that the leading fabrics will be velours, satin, and the finest weavings of serge and face-cloth, the latter of the most supple texture and glossy surface. Meanwhile, black and white, navy, and the now and beautiful tone known as raven-

blue, which comes particularly well in satin and taffetas, are as fashionable as ever, and one sees already a few bronze toilettes.

Lingerie Frocks.

At the moment, however, white is favourite, and the lingerie frocks are exquisite, very delicately embroidered and fashioned with the utmost simplicity, to produce a svelte and girlish silhouette. Some of broderie anglaise are worked with finest black silk, giving so slight an outline to the pattern that the colour is scarcely seen, but appears as the merest pencilling. They are charmingly pretty. As wraps for wearing over these dainty frocks there are short picturesque capes, chiefly of black or raven hue, lined with white; in satin, velours, or face-cloth. Occasionally one sees a vivid rose-tinted cape over a white frock, undeniably effective as a contrast to the sombre colours.

Foulards and Voiles.

Then there are foulards, black, navy, raven, bright dark blue, rose, or bronze, with big white spots. These look well made with a deep full blouse bordered with a plain colour, a pinafore blouse with decolletage, outlined with the plain, and worn over a white muslin sleeved slip. The sash is a feature of such gowns, always of the plain colour, and either wide and swathed round the hips, or narrow, passed twice round the waist, and knotted low, either at front or back. Striped voiles divide the honours with these spotted foulards, and many striped linens are worn also.

The New Jacket Bodices.

Already the *justaucorps* or long jacket bodice is appearing in several different modifications. The original garment was perfectly plain, following the lines of the figure accurately, but without any suggestion of tightness, reaching well over the hips, and buttoned down the front or at one side. Now it is seen with a plain vest, shaped down to a point, and fastened with small buttons, of which the two top ones are left unfastened to give the small V-shaped effect at the throat; and the rest of the jacket is of contrasting colour and fabric, striped or plain, matching the tunic, while the underskirt matches the vest, and so brings the whole gown into harmony. *Justaucorps* is adapted a long corselet still buttoning straight down the front, but contrived with a swathed effect, and worn over a full "peasant" blouse. Sometimes a tiny bolero is donned over this.

Concerning Footwear.

With gowns built of two or more diverse colours and fabrics, the choice of suitable footwear is of great importance. A rule that is generally safe is for the hose to match the underskirt, and when this is white with an overdress in which black or dark blue predominates, the shoes can be white with the quaint narrow little collar of black or dark blue, or tocape and heels of black.

The most fashionable shoe is remarkably neat, fastened at the side with two little buttons, and having the narrow "collar" and either French or Cuban heels of moderate height; but Court shoes with handsome buckles are also correct on smart occasions, in white, black, or delicate neutral tinted, suede, or in black velvet or satin, the latter a special thick dull satin that looks remarkably well and is equally durable and comfortable.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the Correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

### PROPOSED WOMEN'S VOLUNTEER NURSING CORPS.

To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.

Sir,—I am authorised to state that Lady May will be pleased to receive the names of any women in the Colony who are willing to serve as nurses in case of need.

Names should be sent to Mountain Lodge with full information as to previous Hospital experience (if any), or of the possession of the nursing certificate of the St. John Ambulance Association, or of the Red Cross Society.

I understand that there is no immediate need of assistance in this direction, but that a list will be compiled of those willing to help should the necessity arise.—Yours, etc.

GERTRUDE CLARK.

The University, August 7th, 1915.

### New Millinery.

The latest hats resolve themselves into three types; the wide-brimmed canter, the small oblong shape with upturned brim—a change from the round "bowls" and helmets that have been worn so long; and natural tinted Leghorn or Tascan straws, wide, shady, picturesque. These last are trimmed with garlands of either of flowers or of soft ribbon with one large blossom, a rose, or poppy, and are often raised on a cachepeigne of ribbon.

Wings have largely replaced feathery plumes on the sailor and high hats, huge white, black, or raven wings, adjusted in many and sometimes eccentric ways, but it is this adjustment that gives style to the hat. The canotiers are trimmed in the simplest way, with merely a string of large beads, white or black, or a thick cord, or perhaps a swathed band of ribbon secured with a little cluster of cherries or a white rose.

### Home Hints.

To remove marks and stains from furniture try boiled linseed oil rubbed well in with a piece of flannel. You will find that this will take the marks off and give a polish.

If the oil lamp is not burning brightly, place a small lump of camphor in the oil vessel, and you will find that in a very short time the light will become quite bright.

Should a hole be torn in a cloth coat, trousers, or dress, carefully smooth the frayed portions round the tear and place a small piece of the material moistened with thin gum under the hole. Put a heavy weight on top and allow it to dry.

French chalk is much utilised by dry cleaners, and is, to a great extent, responsible for the success which constitutes the difference between the professional and "home" treated article. This treatment is usually carried out in the case of blouses of Irish crochet or white lace, which are but slightly soiled, the whole of the lace being carefully and minutely gone over with powder.

French chalk, the blouse being meanwhile laid on a large towel. When the chalk has been shaken into all the interstices of the pattern, the blouse is rolled up in the towel and laid on one side for three days, when the chalk should be shaken out until no vestige of powder remains.

To wash blankets shave two bars ivory soap thin. Add water and boil to a soft soap, adding one tablespoonful borax. Fill tubs with tepid water, add soap paste, and place blankets in.

"Jounce" up and down, but do not rub; repeat, and then rinse in tepid water, adding two tablespoonfuls glycerine to rinsing water. Hang up at once, folding the blankets, double, and stretching taut; to two ropes near together (like a tablecloth).

## DIARY OF WAR.

Development of the Crisis Step by Step.

June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

June 30.—Anti-Serbian Demonstrations in Vienna and Travnik.

July 1.—Martial law declared throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

July 3.—Serbian tri-colour burned in the neighbourhood of the Serbian Legation in Vienna.

July 3.—Thesmi-official *Pester Lloyd* warns Belgrade of the necessity of an immediate change of tone.

July 9.—The *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) says if responsibility for the murders is brought home to Serbians, Austria will have the support of the civilised world, especially Germany, in demanding justice from Belgrade. The same day the *Temps* correspondent at Belgrade states Austrian troops are concentrating on frontier.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

July 26.—Russian request for extension of time on Serbia's behalf refused. Serbia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Serbian capital transferred to Kragujevac.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Czar, addressing Council of Ministers, declares: "We have stood this thing for seven and a half years. This is enough."

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 29.—Austrians blockade Antivari. Panic in New York stock market. British Consols drop to 69½. Mr. Asquith announces that the situation is one of "extreme gravity." Servians destroy bridge at Semlin. Austrians bombard Serbian positions, compelling evacuation. Two Serbian steamers captured. German troops move in response to Russian advance towards Wirballen.

July 30.—British first Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames. Artillery duel between Servians and Austrians five miles down river from Belgrade. Home Rule Amendment Bill postponed. Britain presents a "united front." Russian mobilisation in 52 Governments. 4,000,000 men placed on war footing.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed; Bank of England rate 3 per cent. Bank Act suspended. Russians destroy railway bridge in Austria between Szczakowa and Granitzke. New Zealand and Canada offer assistance.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evacuations of Australian loyalty.

Bank of England discount 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Bialla. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—French papers state Britain will intervene with Expeditionary Force. German cruiser reported to be bombarding Libau. Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta. Sir Edward Grey's speech in Parliament.

August 4.—German ultimatum to Belgium. Reported Anglo-German naval battle, Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Reported that French detachment captures German cruisers Goeben and Breslau and sinks the Panther. Germans reported to have violated neutrality of Switzerland. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazettes Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Lord Kitchener's departure for Egypt again cancelled.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. Bank of England rate reduced to 6 per cent. Germans repulsed by Belgians, with 8,000 casualties. Servian volunteers cross the Save and plant flag on Austrian bank. Germany threatens Italy with war unless she supports allies. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koening Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself. Ulians enter Liege but Belgians exterminate them. House of Commons vote additional war credit of £100,000,000. Nineteen German warships reported sunk or captured in North Sea. Two German cruisers reported sunk in Atlantic.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany.

August 10.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany.

August 11.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany.

August 12.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany.

August 13.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany.

August 14.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany.

August 15.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany.

August 16.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany.

August 17.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany.

August 18.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany.

August 19.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany.

August 20.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany.

## THE WAR.

British Seamen and Stokers Wanted.

In a Hongkong Government Gazette Extraordinary issued this morning it is notified that additional seamen and stokers are required for service in His Majesty's Navy. Men wishing to join should present themselves on board H.M.S. Tamar at 9 a.m. daily for medical examination. Conditions of service will be communicated on board H.M.S. Tamar on application. Men with previous service in the Royal Navy, Army, Royal Naval Reserve, and Mercantile Marine are particularly required.

Notice to Shippers.

A notification by the Harbour Master's Department states that all ocean shipping must produce their manifests to the Harbour Office for inspection on arrival.

## MODERN MARTELOS.

NEW COASTAL TOWERS TO FIGHT WARPLANES.

Defences of Portsmouth.

[A series of towers, each armed with two quick-firing guns, for defence against aircraft, are to be provided around Portsmouth Harbour, and elsewhere on the coast. The first series are already up.—Exchange Telegraph Co.]

Coast defence problems have entirely changed, since the days when Britain sought to protect her vital ports by the expedient of martello towers—circular fortresses set in the nearer approaches to harbours, and in many cases lightly armed, although their real significance lay in their signalling powers and their close touch with the real shore defences.

Among the earliest of these "bell-signal outposts" were a series which guarded Portsmouth and lesser points on the southern coast, several of which survive, picturesque reminders of the strenuous days following the Napoleonic wars, and antecedent to the swift-moving, steaming ironclads.

It is in the fitness of things, therefore, that the first of the twentieth-century revivals of the martello—a remarkable sea-tower with a quite new method of performing an old-time service—should be constructed in the same historic districts.

The old martello towers were designed to readily locate Britain's enemies approaching by sea, and to make the first serious attempts to check them. The new towers are designed to keep vigil over the air routes which aviation progress and genius have opened up.

Instead of being equipped with long-range guns to sweep the surface of the waters, these up-to-date martellos will be armed with quick-firing guns especially designed for dealing with aircraft of all kinds, and employing the fruits of some years of patient testing and experiments in aerial artillery.

The old idea of speedy and accurate signalling of the approach of any hostile bodies will be combined with this new armament, and with wireless and other devices for instant communication with the heavy land-defence centres, these channel sentinels should be able to exercise a potent vigilance.

The first of the series of towers is already practically complete, and it is understood the experiment is to be freely duplicated not only in the Portsmouth zone but elsewhere on the British coasts. As far as can be ascertained at present the equipment of each tower will consist of two quick-firing guns: adapted to special mountings, and with a practically unrestricted radius of action.

## LATEST SHIPPING. NEWS.

### MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The A. O. Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Manila on the 8th instant for Hongkong and may be expected to arrive here on the 11th instant.

The P. & O. s.s. HIMALAYA left Singapore for this Port on the 8th inst, p.m. with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 11th inst. at about 4 p.m.



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1914

## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### EARL KITCHENER APPEALS FOR 100,000 MEN.

### FRANCE DEMANDS TO KNOW AUSTRIANS' INTENTIONS.

### Russians in Austrian Territory: Driving Advance Guard Before Them.

London, Aug. 9, 11.50 p.m.  
Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, has circularised the Chairmen of the Territorial County Associations asking them to co-operate in raising as soon as possible 100,000 men for the Regular Army. The men will be accommodated in camps near the existing Regular Depots.

The Circular concludes:—This is not an ordinary appeal for recruits but the formation of a Second Army.

France and Austria.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that, believing that part of the Austrian mobilisation is directed against the French frontier, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs has told the Austrian Ambassador that he wishes to be informed of the Austrians' intentions as soon as possible.

Anglo-French Co-operation.  
The French Garrison at Grandpopo, in Dahomey, acting in conjunction with a British cruiser, is taking possession of German Togoland.

Austrians Fleeing Before Russians.  
Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg states that the Russian troops are in Austrian territory, by the valley of Styria, and are driving the enemy's advance guards before them.

## HOME NEWS.

### INTERESTING SUMMARY FROM LONDON AND PROVINCES.

#### Colonel Whitaker's Appeal Dismissed.

The Court of Criminal Appeal delivered judgment on July 1, dismissing the appeal of Colonel Whitaker from his conviction of conspiracy in the Canteen case.

Mr. Justice Lawrence said that the appellant had been commanding officer of the Yorkshire Light Infantry stationed at Malta, and in his capacity of colonel, it was his official duty to determine the way in which the canteens of the regiment should be carried on.

In this case he contracted with Messrs. Lipton, through their agent, from whom he received, during his stay in Malta, sums amounting to £540. It was argued for the appellant that the indictment did not disclose any indictable offence at common law; but to bribe a colonel to show favour in a contract was clearly a misdemeanour, and one of very grave importance.

The colonel was a trustee for his men and for him to put himself in a position in which his interest and his duty were in conflict was a misdemeanour, and a very serious one.

Mr. Healy had made a touching appeal with regard to the sentence, but the Court was not charged with the revision of sentences unless it thought them clearly excessive. If any clemency was to be shown, it must be by the Minister charged with that duty.

Petition against Former Hong-kong Officer.

A divorce nisi was granted on July 3 in the petition of Mrs. Eleanor Mary St. John Hammond for the dissolution of her marriage with Engineer-Commander Cyril Edward John Hammond, R.N., on the ground of adultery and statutory desertion. The parties were married in 1907 and lived at St. Leonards, later removing to Hongkong. There were no children. In 1912 respondent was stationed at Devonport, on H.M.S. Victorious. He left the petitioner in St. Leonards for more than a year and made no attempt to provide a home for her. In a letter dated August 21, 1913, respondent had admitted infidelity and, when served with a petition for restitution of conjugal rights, volunteered certain information to petitioner's solicitor. Further evidence having been taken, judgment was pronounced as above stated.

French Submarine Sunk.  
Early reports of the disaster which befell the French Navy during manoeuvres near Toulon on July 8 in which a new submarine was lost, have had to be revised somewhat as a result of wireless messages received in London the next morning.

The fact that the Calypso, which was on her first effective trip, has sunk in deep water is confirmed, but unhappily all the crew were not saved, two bodies having been recovered later by the battleship Saint Louis, and a third being missing.

Reuter adds that the Calypso was not in collision with the torpedo-destroyer Mousqueton, as at first believed, but with another submarine, the Circe, which is badly damaged.

Both craft were running on the surface at the time. A gale was blowing and heavy seas were encountered. After the collision the Calypso disappeared, but nearly all her crew were on deck and leaped overboard at the first shock, being picked up by the Mousqueton and other vessels which were near the scene of the disaster.

At the time of the accident the submarines were performing rapid evolutions preparatory to an attack on a battleship division. The Central News says a third life has been lost, the body being unrecovered, and adds that a fourth sailor is in a serious condition.

## WAR FORCED ON US.

Striking Sermon by the Rev V.H. C. Moyle.

There was a distinctly patriotic note about the services at St. John's Cathedral yesterday, when special prayers for the success of our forces in the war, for all who are fighting, for their families and for the blessing of peace, were offered.

The morning service was attended by His Excellency the Governor, Lady May, the Misses May, and His Excellency Major General Kelly. The lessons were read by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, and special hymns were sung. At the conclusion of the service, the National anthem was sung.

The Rev. V.H. Copley Moyle (chaplain) took as his text, "God is our hope and strength, a very present help in trouble," (Psalm 46, v. 1). After remarking that the supreme end of all government was righteousness and justice, the reverend gentleman said our Lord Jesus Christ Himself spoke very strongly against those who would oppress the weak, and against those who showed the spirit of unrighteousness and selfishness. He continued:—"We know that no member of our Empire had any great desire for war. We have not rushed into this war of our own accord; it has been forced upon us. Let me quote those weighty words of the Prime Minister, which we may all take as our own:—

"The Government is fully conscious of the terrible consequences of war, but the country may be well assured that the Government is confident that it is unsheathing the sword in a just cause. We are fighting, firstly, to fulfil an international obligation and secondly, to vindicate the principle that small nations must not be crushed in defiance of international good faith at the arbitrary will of a strong, overmastering Power. Great Britain is striking in defence and for the maintenance of the vital civilisation of the world."

"It is extremely evident to all that our Government had the very heaviest sense of responsibility. Whatever men may say against those who are in supreme command of the Government at Home, at any rate no one will accuse them of being a party who love war, and when they have entered upon a war as they have now, we may be sure that it is because war was impossible to avoid, except at the loss of honour. We have long been spared the horrors of a great war. Now, it seems, it is upon us. Death will be everywhere—there will be mourning homes and desolate households. It may be that the war we are entered upon is going to be worse than any before it. We know that the means of destruction are greater than ever they have been before; these huge vessels, and the tremendous means of sending them to destruction may cause instantaneous death to hundreds. This must, of course, have a sobering effect upon a nation. If we, as a nation, are wise we shall see in this war a call to amendment of life. We have been, have we not, too much given to amusement? We have, have we not, neglected our duty to God? Let us remember, however, that we shall be foolish at such a time as this if we go to the other extreme and say that our sins have brought us to this strait."

The reverend gentleman then quoted the words of Queen Victoria, when her late Majesty heard that a "Day of National Humiliation" was proposed, in the House of Lords. Queen Victoria, in expressing her strong dissent, said:—"To say that the great sinfulness of the nation has brought about this war, when it is the selfishness and ambition and

## H.M.S. FOX.

At last, says the London and China Press, the light cruiser Fox is to be relieved on the East Indies Station, and her place taken by one of the up-to-date "Town" cruisers, the Falmouth, as was forecasted in these notes some weeks ago. The Fox has been on the East Indies Station almost continuously for the past 13 years—from 1901 to 1907, and from 1908 to the present time. In that period her crews have had some stirring experiences, including the operations in Somaliland, 1902-4, the capture of Fort Illig, 1904, and the perpetual hunt after slavers and gun-running vessels up the Persian Gulf and in the adjacent waters, in the course of which they suffered heavy casualties.

want of honesty of one man and his servants which has done it, while our conduct throughout has been actuated by unselfishness and honesty, would be too manifestly repulsive to the feelings of everyone and would be a mere bit of hypocrisy."

The words which Queen Victoria said at the time of the Crimean War, but he went on, "may very well express our feeling now. We have, of course, need for national repentance, but it is not the sins of our nation that have brought this war about. It is the violence and the selfish ambition of others—

which cannot be tolerated amongst nations any more that it can be amongst men. Let us remember that God has fought for us in times past. He has blessed our arms with victory, when the odds seemed tremendously against us, and we can confidently pray him that he will prosper us now. We may have our shortcomings, our frivolities and sins, but after all the heart of Britain is sound today."

The preacher went on to refer to two incidents in the Mexican war, in the first of which Lord Cowdray had stated that, when the revolution broke out in Mexico, numbers of his employees left, but no Englishman left his post; all who left belonged to some other nation. The second showed that Englishwomen, too, had heart and pluck and courage. There was a meeting called by the British Minister in Mexico and the latter urged British subjects to leave the country as soon as possible because communications would very likely be cut and it would be extremely dangerous to stay. The men who were present urged that the ladies, at least, should go and the ladies looked to the Minister's wife and said "Are you going?" Lady Gordon replied "Whilst my husband stays, I stay," and they said "Then until he goes, we stay also."

"We are not entering upon this war in any proud spirit," continued the preacher; "we must enter upon it in a humble and confident spirit. Let us remember that wise advice of King Ahab—'Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off.' Victory depends on God. 'The battle is not to the strong but time and chance happeneth to them all.' Pray for success. We may thank God for what cheering news has already come to us. And so let those of us who are not called to other duties, see that, at this time, we do what we can by imploring the help of God for our arms; that we ask Him to give wisdom to our leaders; to comfort those who are in trouble, and then, with confidence, we may all await the result of the war. 'God is our hope and strength, a very present help in trouble.'"

## THE WORLD OF SPORT.

### OUR LATEST HOME SPORTS LETTER.

### TURF CHATTER—LAWN TENNIS HAPPENINGS—AMERICAN SUCCESSES AT HENLEY.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)  
London, July 10.

Again this week (our racing correspondent "Centaur" writes) it is of some interest to make brief allusion to an important French event, the justification being that the Prix du President de la Republique was, last Sunday at Maisons LaFille, competed for by a very well-known English horse in Mr. Mortimer Singer's Florist. This four-year-old son of Florizel II has gained a considerable reputation, and he was among the lot of horses disposed of by auction in the Spring after the death of their owner, Mr. Ernest Dresden. For the big sum of 9,100 guineas he passed into the possession of Mr. Singer, who has been spending vast sums in bloodstock during the past eighteen months. Florist so far justified the purchase as to win the Newbury Summer Cup under top weight of 9.0. He might have competed at Ascot, but instead the policy was adopted of reserving him for this valuable race in France.

The event had quite an attractive appearance for the competitors included, apart from Florist, the distinguished winner of the Grand Prix de Paris, Sardana-pala. This horse was fighting his great battle over again with his rival, La Farina, who had only been beaten a neck the week before at Longchamps. Neither of these was favourite, however. That position was given to the four-year-old Nimbus. Some people may recollect that he took part in the Derby last year and was fully expected to do what Durbur accomplished this year. He ran fairly well, but that the high opinion entertained of him was not wrong; he is proved by the fact that he remains unbeaten in France this year; unbeaten, that is, until last Sunday when he was made a rare example of. For he could not even get a place and the same must be written of Florist, who proved but a feeble British Champion. The Frenchmen did not take to him as is indicated by the fact that his starting price was about 12 to 1.

What a very fine horse this Sardana-pala must be! He it was that won the race, and by three lengths too! Nothing else was given a chance. The expectations that La Farina would beat him because at this distance he led Sardana-pala in the Grand Prix, resulted in the former having a big following and being given the preference in the Pari-Mutuel. This time La Farina failed to live with the wonderful son of Prestige and Gemma, and it is, therefore, quite clear that the hard race at Longchamps took more out of him than out of the horse. Sardana-pala has now won the remarkable sum of 100,000 francs and is quite possibly the best three-year-old in the world. Let us hope all will go well with him and that he will next year come to Ascot to try for the Gold Cup.

A feature of the First July Meeting at Newmarket was the two-year-old racing. Desmond M won the Prince's Plate for Mr. Mortimer Singer, and Sunfire won the Fulham Stakes for Mr. J.B. Joel. There are interesting details connected with both. Thus Desmond M was making a first appearance on a racecourse, but he must have been very highly tried, as he was backed to

the exclusion of all others and finally started a tremendous favourite at 11 to 8 against a large field. He won comfortably, but then a thoroughbred which cost 4,400 guineas as a yearling should have been capable at least of doing what he did. He was one of the very high-priced ones at Doncaster last September, on which occasion anything by Desmond made extraordinary prices. Buyers were all crazy about the blood, but so far the Desmond two-year-olds have not made history in 1914. Some that were sold for more than Desmond M have not so far been heard of, and they may never even see a racecourse. That, however, is part of the yearling gamble.

Sunfire was thought to have been unlucky when competing for the Woolcote Stakes won by the Chesire Cat gelding at Epsom, and at Ascot he did not get off well when a favourite for the New Stakes which the smart Lst Fly credited to Colonel Hill Walker. He now won his first race but it took him all this time to beat Mr. Sully Joel's Polycastro and Sir W. Griffiths' Archelaus, and that being so, it is not possible to put him with the front rankers. Archelaus was beaten a head and neck, and yet his trainer, Mr. Sherwood, has regarded him as another Tetrarch. He also is by Lt. Herode and he is a grey of a darker shade than the famous horse, but though showing speed he does not give the idea of being able to stay his races through.

Not the least of several surprises at this meeting was the defeat by Orancho of My Prince, who went out an odd-even favourite for the Elmore Stakes of a mile and three furlongs. Both these horses had been fancied to win the Derby, but the balance of form rested with My Prince. Hence his favouritism. The other won rather easily by a neck and it is evident that the big son of Gallinule is improving fast, and may yet be closely concerned with the St. Leger. On the following day there was racing at Alexandra Park in the North of London. It is a poor racecourse for the reason that it is artificial and cramped, but the Cockneys love it and thus there was an immense crowd to witness the race for the London Cup, a mile handicap of the value of £1000. In this Mr. J.B. Joel's Blue Stone carried top weight of 9.0 and the public supported him, but he was not the horse for the course. The best he could do was to finish fourth to Short Grass, who carried the colours of an American—Mr. E. Hertz. He bought the horse at Epsom last year for 530 guineas after it had won a selling race. Short Grass has done well for him since and it is clear that the American the remarkable sum of 100,000 secured a big bargain.

Since Tuesday there has been proceeding at Salisbury the three-day meeting of the Bibury Club, an old-fashioned, jolly affair that is a survival of days gone by, though it has been judicially brought up to date in those matters that count. Thus the races have been appreciably increased in value. On the first day the Wiltshire Stakes was won for Mr. Temple Patterson by Lord of Song, who a little while ago won the Irish Derby. He won this latest race in easy style and was incidentally the cause of the big backers losing their money over Sir Eager, who

## WAR RISKS.

### Arrangements for Marine Insurance.

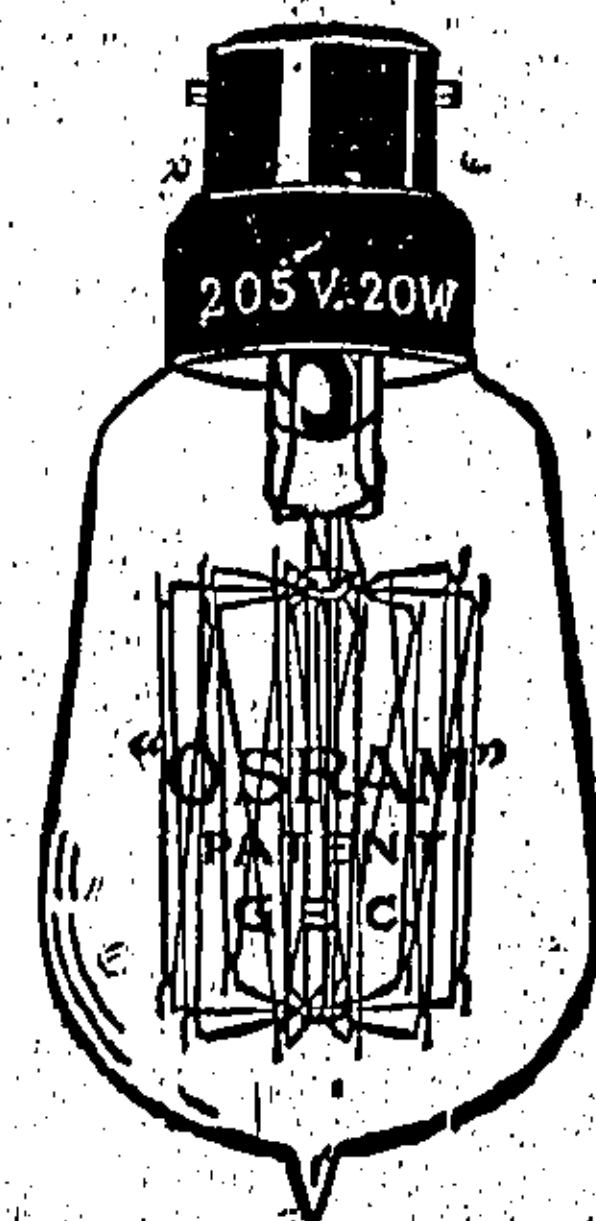
The following telegram has been received in the Colony to-day:—

British Government in conjunction with War Risk Clubs have arranged cover British Steamers on approved voyages against War Risks it is necessary include special clause in all Bills of Lading British Steamers which at request of Clubs in this emergency we give below requesting you circulate clause quickly every medium available among all Steamship Agents from Singapore Yokohama including Philip-pines Clause begins if and so long as the ship is insured against War Risks a War Risks Insurance Association under or in connection with a War Risks Insurance scheme of His Majesty's Government the ship in addition to any liberties expressed or implied in this Bill of Lading shall have the liberty to comply with any orders or directions as to departure arrival routes, ports of call stoppages or other use whatsoever given by His Majesty's Government or any department thereof or any person acting or purporting to act with the authority of His Majesty or of His Majesty's Government or of any Department thereof or by any Committee or person having under the terms of the War Risks Insurance on the ship the right to give such orders or directions and nothing done or not done by reason of any such orders or directions shall be deemed a deviation Clause ends must also go on Passenger Tickets substituting words Contract Ticket for Bill of Lading.

had started an odds-on favourite. Lord of Song is a sturdy chestnut by Llangibby, who won the Eclipse stakes nine years ago.

It was on the second day of the meeting that the Bibury Cup of a mile and a half, value £1000, was run for, and in spite of his heavy impost of 9.3, Junior was made favourite. He gave a great account of himself for there was only one to beat him and to that one, Florentino, belonging to Mr. W. Singer, he was trying to give on less than 48 lb. It was his fate to be beaten by three lengths, but on the other hand there were high expectations of the winner, who is trained in Kennymore's stable at Menton.

After all it was not such a wonderful performance on the part of the winner, for Florentino is a five year old, and his burden was only the nominal one of 6-1. He is a very well bred son of St. Frusquin and is a big horse in every way. Hitherto he has been disappointing, but now people are referring to him as a possible winner for the Cesarewitch.





## CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From KOBE &amp; MOJI.

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having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SARSOON & Co., Ltd.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 5th August, 1914.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

## THE Company's Steamship

"WAKASA MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 12th August, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 5th August, 1914.

## INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG &amp; SINGAPORE.

## THE Company's Steamship

"YATSHING."

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 8th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 7th August, 1914.

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Alport C. M.  
Aston J. W.  
Bartley C. E.  
Bate E. R.  
Bendall D. O.  
Bell C. D. J.  
Belton, Mrs. E. R.  
Benn, G. A.  
Black W. M.  
Blanchard G.  
Briston J. H.  
Buck M. W.  
Cambridge A. J.  
Carden E. Le.  
Clayton, W. E.  
Coleman Rev.  
Coleman Dr. L. E.  
Curry, G. P.  
Deane P. B.  
Douglas John.  
Douglas Mrs. M. R.  
Douglas D. S.  
Douglas Capt. R.  
Duffy Miss M. E.  
Eager Mr. & Mrs. O.  
H. C.  
Ehrenfeld Mr. & Mrs.  
Fah H.  
Fleischer Mrs. E. E.  
Fontaine Miss W. de.  
Gibb J.  
Gould J.  
Grisson P. de.  
Grosvenor P. H.  
Hall Capt. T. P.  
Handley Pegg H.  
Hannibal W. A.  
Harper G.  
Haveling E. G.  
Henderson B.  
Herbert To Dr. and  
Mrs.  
Hewett, Hon. Mr. E.  
H. O. M. G.  
Hunter R.  
Jones M. T.  
Kocher Capt. & Mrs.  
Lambert E. B.  
Lambert Mrs. W. H.  
Lampman Mr. and  
Mrs. H. A.  
Longhead M.

Luhning Edward  
Luke A. G.  
Lloyd G. T.  
Lobel F.  
Lym A. F.  
MacIntyre Mr. and  
Mrs. N.  
Marriott, Dr. O.  
Matheson, Mrs. R.  
T.  
Matheson, Miss M.  
Macdonald J.  
Morrison W. J.  
McDermott J.  
McGowan Mrs.  
McLachlan R. N.  
McIntosh A. J.  
Mehta, B. K.  
Merecki, J.  
Meyer C. E.  
Middleton G. S.  
Mikowalski W. S.  
Moore Dr. & Mrs. W.  
L. B.  
Mucheson Miss M. E.  
Musso.  
Meyer C. E.  
Newton D.  
Petterson W.  
Powell G. M.  
Preston A. M.  
Purvis A.  
Rauzy Miss A.  
Rauzy Miss L.  
Ray, E. H.  
Reilly H. G.  
Rowell J. P.  
Seddon Mrs.  
Shields C. H.  
Smyth F.  
Sorby V.  
Squires Miss A.  
Toner E. M.  
Walker Capt. H. A.  
Warren E. J. T.  
Watson J. R.  
White Miss.  
White Mrs. T. K.  
White T. W.  
Whitaker Mr. and  
Mrs. F.  
Winster Dr. L.  
Wood G. G.  
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Budge W.  
Briston J. H.  
Cox F. W.  
Fay.  
Grafton G. W.  
Hall P. C.  
Haynor H. O.  
Hovonlor H. A.  
Jennings A. H. P.  
Joseph J.  
Kardorp D. W.  
Kornatz W.  
Kraft Mr. & Mrs. W. D.  
Watson J. R.

Laurison Mr. & Mrs. C.  
Maitley C. F.  
Massey Miss.  
McIntosh A. J.  
Miller Mrs. F. A.  
Murphy H.  
Pammore Capt. and  
Mrs. W. C.  
Roberts H. K.  
Sibree Dr.  
Soyer C.  
Thompson Mrs.  
Teong J.  
Walker Dr. K.  
Watson J. R.

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Alvay J. L.  
Baborg A.  
Beck O. M.  
Benderson G. M.  
Craw Mr. & Mrs. A. B.  
Cunningham F. L.  
Dissalo A.  
Dubbel G. J.  
Emmatt Miss E.  
Edwards W.  
Hickson G.  
Hodges H. J.  
Johannson J. A.  
McConnell N.

Meyer  
Miller J.  
Mitchell A. H.  
Nelson  
Owen F. G.  
Rosa R.  
Roggeveen  
Sanderson R.  
Temple J.  
Wright S. H.  
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W.  
Wiseman N.  
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Barnes O.  
Bentley R.  
Bentley Mr. & Mrs.  
Best Miss A. G.  
Gromble Lt. Geo.  
Curwen W.  
Dennis B.  
Eades W. J.  
Ferguson J.  
Fulcher O. W.  
Garratt E. F.  
Gladwell T. A.  
Gonzalez J.  
Grandy A. J.  
Higginbotham O. J.  
Hill J. H.  
Hipkin W. W.

Hellway H. D.  
Hill E. R. D.  
Jackson Mr. & Mrs. W.  
Miller G. B. V.  
Paul S.  
Perry G.  
Personne Mrs. J. E.  
Riggs A.  
Sims Mr. & Mrs.  
Stannard V. R.  
Swigge C. V.  
Tall Mrs.  
Walker Mr. and Mrs.  
F.  
Welling Mr. & Mrs.  
D. O.  
Weyl Mr. & Mrs. B.  
Whitley A. R.  
Wilson D. O.

## Craigburn.

Bennett H. B.  
Bond W. O.  
Brown O. B.  
Caldwell, Mr.  
Caldwell, Miss  
Carpenter, Mr. and  
Mrs. J.  
Craw Miss  
Dayle Mrs. Madison  
Gallath V. F.  
Harbord W. F.

Hollingsworth Mr.  
& Mrs. A. H.  
McCall, J.  
Robinson Geo. A.  
Smith Mrs. J. Grant  
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Iron Grant  
Smith Morton.  
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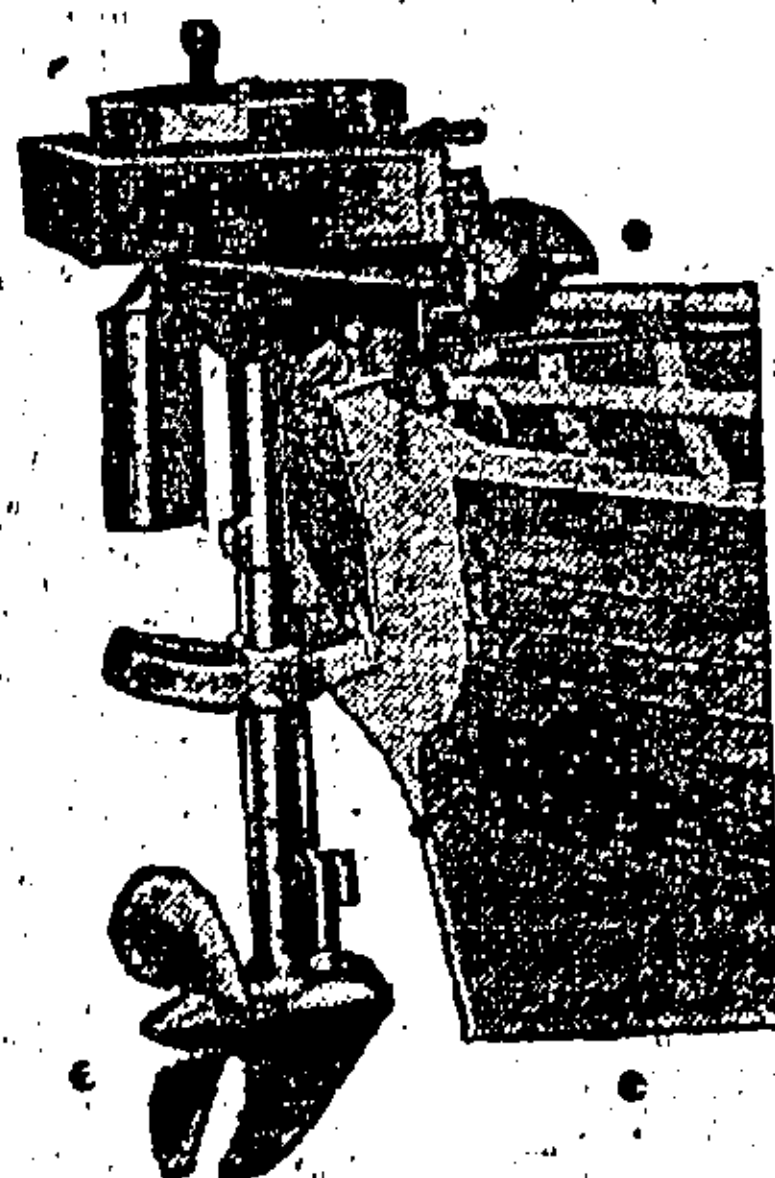
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## NOTICES



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## FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

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The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter signature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board Thursday, August 6th, 1914, at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Monday August 10th 1914 at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All cargo and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown Monday August 10th 1914, at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before September 3rd, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

U. O. MORISON  
Agent.

Hongkong, August 3rd, 1914.

## BAZAAR IN AID OF FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

THE Committee solicit the aid of the Public, and will be pleased to receive gifts of articles of any description for the above.

LAU OHU PAK, Chairman.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce, 32, Des Voeux Road Central.

## STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

The above Association will be closed until further notice from Saturday, 1st August, 1914.

By Order

E. M. RAYMOND, Secretary.

## THE COLLISION CASE.

The Story for the Defence Outlined.

Before the Acting Chief Justice (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) and Commander Beckwith, B.N., (assessor), at the Supreme Court on Saturday, the action was continued in which the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, as owners of the Jinsen Maru, sued the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., as owners of the Wing Sang, claiming \$30,000 for damage occasioned by a collision which took place in the Tathong Channel, near Lamong Island, during a fog, on February 17th. The Indo-China S. N. Co. counterclaimed for damages arising out of the same collision.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) defended.

Mr. Sharp, opening the case for the defence, said that the Wing Sang rounded Tathong and took an easterly course. There they saw a fog bank, about a mile away on the starboard, and also another to the east, obscuring the Ninapina, which was almost four miles away. At this time the speed of the Wing Sang was a little over eight knots. When they were going on their easterly course they heard a

## GANG ROBBERY.

Charge against Chinese Constable.

A Chinese constable was charged, at the Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with being concerned in a gang robbery. Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared for the defendant.

The case for the prosecution was that the defendant and another stopped the complainant and a friend, and, on the strength of his being a constable, searched the friend. That done, they chased the complainant into a godown and searched him, taking everything they could find.

The prisoner was remanded in bail of \$2,500.

whistle, and he thought, now, that there was no doubt that it was that of the Jinsen Maru. It was heard from the fog bank on the starboard, and they replied to it. The Jinsen Maru apparently did not hear this. At this time, and, in fact, all through, it was clear round the Wing Sang, and the nearest fog was nearly a mile away. The captain of the Wing Sang ordered "stand by," as a matter of caution, and shortly afterwards another whistle was heard, and their reply to that was, as far as he could see, the first whistle which the Jinsen Maru heard. At 12.13 p.m. the Wing Sang was going towards the fog bank, and the captain gave the order "slow." Shortly after, he again heard a whistle and again a reply was given, and as a further act of caution the captain of the Wing Sang ordered the engines to stop. Another whistle and reply were given before the Wing Sang's speed was reduced to 3½ knots, and at this stage the Jinsen Maru came suddenly into sight, as it were out of fog as "thick as a wall." The ships were then about three lengths apart, and the Jinsen Maru, as she came clear of the fog, gave three blasts to indicate that she was going astern. This manoeuvre on the part of the Jinsen Maru would have the effect of preventing the Wing Sang passing under the stern of the Jinsen Maru, and in giving the three blasts, as she did, that boat took command of the situation. The Captain of the Wing Sang did what he thought was the only thing practicable and open to him; he put his engines ahead and starboarded his helm in the hope of clearing the two ships. The Jinsen Maru did not, however, actually get her engines going astern until they were about one length from each other. The Captain of the Wing Sang gave the signal that he was going to port, with the idea, not of crossing the bows of the other vessel, but with the idea that the other craft would appreciate the sense of the manoeuvre and assist in getting the ships round, and possibly escaping each other. If the Jinsen Maru had carried out her signal promptly, and had assisted the manoeuvre by porting her helm, they might have been able to pass each other.

To-day Mr. Sharp, K.C., continued his address to the Court, and the case was adjourned.

## NOTICES

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by Harold Bindlow.	
THE RED WALL,	1.50
by Frank Saville.	
SOUTH SEA TALES,	80ct.
by Jack London.	
THE GATES OF WRATH,	80ct.
by Arnold Bennett.	
THE TRIFLER,	40ct.
by Archibald Eyre.	
PHAROS THE EGYPTIAN,	40ct.
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HEART OF GOLD,	40ct.
by L. G. Moberly.	
NY SYSTEM, by J. P. Muller.	2.00

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TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION.

Mixes equally well with salt, brackish, or fresh water.

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.  
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.  
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

## THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER BILGE AT ORDINARY STANDING TIME	MIN. OF TIDE	MAX.
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	100	15	15	15
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	275	25	15	15	15
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	250	25	15	15	15
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	250	25	15	15	15
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	250	25	15	15	15
TAI KOK TSUI					
Comptrol Dock	450	50	15	15	15
ABERDEEN					
Hong Dock	450	50	15	15	15
Seamont Dock	275	25	15	15	15

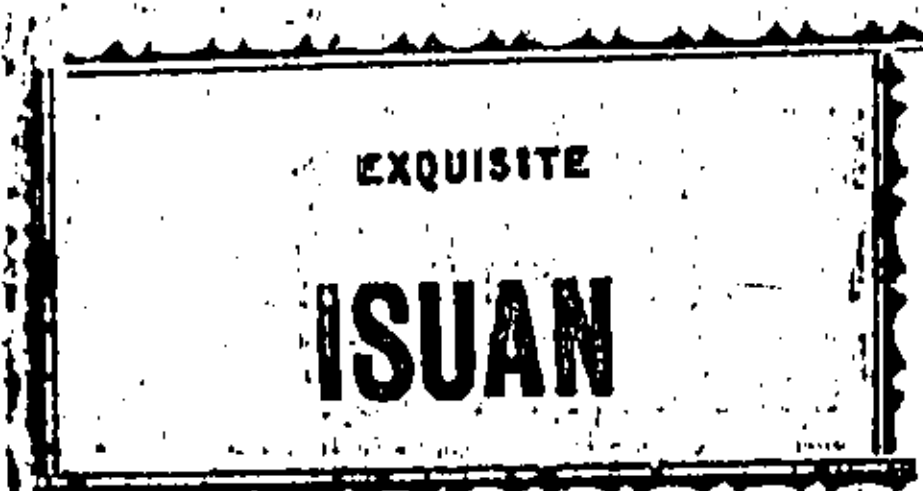
HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.  
Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. OVER B.Sc. M.I.N. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.



ISUAN is bottled at the Celebrated Health Springs of Los Banos, near Manila in the



Philippine Islands, ISUAN is reported by the bureau of science biological laboratory "to contain no micro-organisms of any kind."

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## AN ABSOLUTELY PURE MINERAL WATER

ISUAN flows from the deep recesses of mother earth at a temperature of 250° F: is bottled



under European supervision and is never touched by human hands. It is a sterile water.

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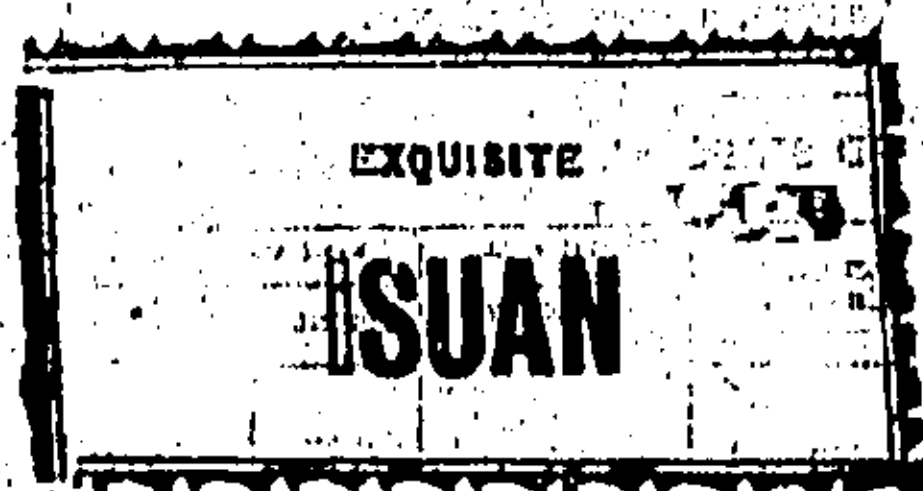
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THE MOST DELICIOUS AND MOST PALATABLE WATER IN THE WORLD.

ISUAN in the first place has been boiled, by a natural process, and any harsh mineral elements that it may



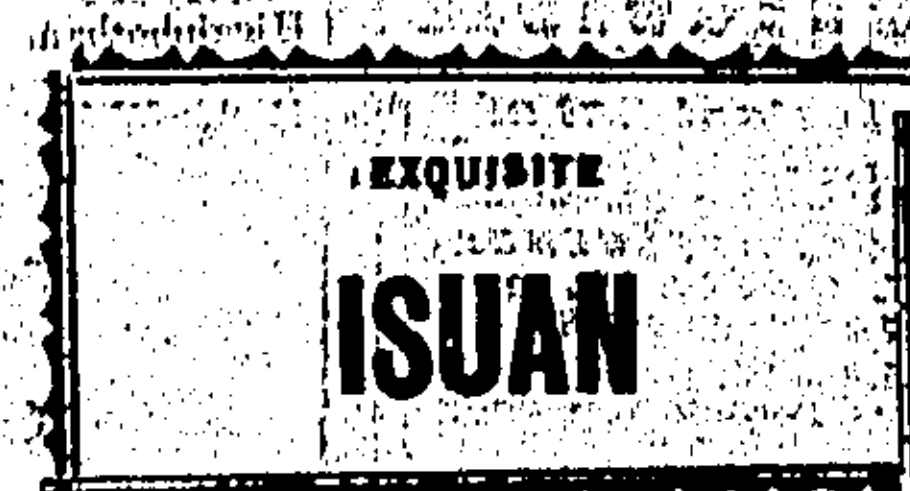
Have contained originally are thus precipitated. This leaves the water as soft as rain, which is of the utmost importance.

THE FACT THAT THE WATER COMES FROM THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH SUFFICIENTLY HEATED TO RENDER IT STERILE MAKES IT AN UNUSUALLY SAFE WATER FROM A BACTERIOLOGICAL STANDPOINT.

# ISUAN

## AN ABSOLUTELY PURE MINERAL WATER.

The point of greatest importance lies in the fact that ISUAN contains in perfect solution the salts that



are natural in and essential to the human system. ISUAN mixed with syrups makes an excellent drink.







HONGKONG  
PROCLAMATION.Exportation of War Materials  
Prohibited.

The following Hongkong Government Gazette Extraordinary is published:—  
Proclamations.

FRANCIS HENRY MAY,  
Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same:

Whereas by the third section of the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1882 as enacted by the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1914 it is provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor by and with the advice of the Executive Council by proclamation to prohibit for such period as may be therein mentioned the exportation of all or any of the following articles namely arms ammunition military and naval stores and any article which the Governor shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms ammunition or military or naval stores to any country or place therein named whenever the Governor by and with the advice aforesaid shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms ammunition or military or naval stores being used against His Majesty's subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with His Majesty's forces:

And whereas I by and with the advice aforesaid judge it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter mentioned in order to prevent their being used as in the said Ordinance stated:

Now therefore I Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Colony do by this Proclamation prohibit for a period of six months from and including the 8th day of August 1914 the exportation to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea and on the East Coast of Asia between the twentieth and fiftieth degrees of latitude with the exception of those of France Russia (except the Baltic ports) Spain and Portugal of the following articles which I have judged capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms ammunition or military or naval stores that is to say:—

Aluminium.  
Aluminium alloys.  
Armour plates.  
Armour, quality castings and similar protective material.  
Asbestos.  
Cables, telegraph and telephone.  
Camp equipment, articles of.  
Cannon and other ordnance, and parts thereof.  
Carbolic acid.  
Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and for machine guns, and parts thereof.  
Coal, steam, large.  
Compasses and parts thereof, including fittings, such as

binnales.  
Oresol and nitro-oresol.  
Engine and boiler packings.  
Explosives of all kinds.  
Fuel, manufactured.  
Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or of war material for use on land and sea.

India-rubber sheet, vulcanised.  
Manganese.  
Mercury.  
Mineral jellies.  
Mines, and parts thereof.  
Molybdenum.  
Nitrates of Ammonium.  
Nitrates of Potassium.  
Nitrates of Sodium.  
Nitric acid.  
Nitrotoluol.

Picric acid and its components.  
Range finders and parts thereof.  
Rope, steel wire, and hawsers.  
Saltpetre.  
Sounding machines and gear.  
Steam vessels, lighters and barges of all descriptions.  
Sulphur.  
Sulphuric acid.  
Swords, bayonets and other arms not being firearms and parts thereof.

Tin.  
Tin plates.  
Torpedo tubes.  
Torpedoes and parts thereof.  
Tungsten.  
Vanadium.  
Wagons, four-wheeled, capable of carrying one ton and over.  
Two-wheeled carts capable of carrying fifteen cwt. and over.  
Harness and saddlery of all kinds.  
Barbed wire.  
Horse and pony shoes.  
Materials for telegraph, wire, telegraphs and telephones.  
Field glasses and telescopes.  
Railway materials both fixed and rolling stock.  
Men's marching and shooting boots.  
Heliographs.  
Portable forges.  
Farriers, carpenters, wheelers and saddlers' tools.  
Glycerine.  
Alcohol as covering rectified spirits.  
Uniform clothing and military equipment.

Accoutrements.  
Walnut wood of scantling which can be made into rifle butts and fore-ends.

Provided that nothing in this proclamation contained shall be deemed to affect in any way the proclamation made by me under the provisions of the said Ordinance on the fifth day of August, 1914.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong, this 8th day of August, 1914.

By Command,  
CLAUDE SEVERN,  
Colonial Secretary.

God Save The King.

## SILIMPOPON COAL.

## BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates at  
SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK  
(British North Borneo).  
At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

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IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE  
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LOTUS MOKHA  
IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

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## POST OFFICE.

The Himalaya, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 8th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 4 p.m. This packet brings the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all-sea route on the 8th ult. and for despatch overland on the 14th ult.

## MAILS DUE.

English, Himalaya, 12th inst.

## MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Shanghai & North China—Per ANHUI, 10th Aug., 5 p.m.  
Saigon—Per DERWENT, 10th Aug., 5 p.m.

## TO-MORROW.

Straits—Per TYDEUS, 11th inst., 11 a.m.  
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-CHING, 11th Aug., 1 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, 12th Aug.

Haiphong & Peking—Per SUNGKIANG, 12th inst., 9 a.m.  
Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 12th Aug., 10 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, S. America, via San Francisco (Europe via San Francisco)—Per CHINA, 12th inst., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per KAIJO MARU, 12th inst., 1 p.m.  
Shanghai & North China—Per YING-CHOW, 12th Aug., 3 p.m.

## THURSDAY 13th Aug.

Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Victoria B.C. & Seattle, Wash (Europe via Canada)—Per AKI MARU, 13th inst., 9 a.m.

## FRIDAY, 14th Aug.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-YANG, 14th Aug., 10 a.m.  
Japan via Nagasaki and Seattle—Per MINNESOTA, 14th inst., 11 a.m.

## TUESDAY, 18th Aug.

Philippine Is.—Per OHINHUA, 18th Aug., 3 p.m.



## SORE THROAT:

## Its Cause and Cure.

Few ailments are more painful and annoying than Sore Throat, which is so prevalent just now. This complaint always means that the sufferer has inhaled germs—particles of vegetable life so extremely minute that, when seen through the microscope, they look like little specks, as shown in the above disc.

The quickest and most thorough way of killing these germs is to suck a few Formant Tablets. The pain and swelling rapidly diminish, the mouth and throat feel thoroughly clean and refreshed, and in a short time the Sore Throat is cured. Formant is just as effective, too, as a preventive of Sore Throat and of such more dangerous epidemic diseases like Diphtheria, Consumption of the Lungs, Scarlet Fever, and Measles.

## Praised by 7,000 Physicians.

Wulff's Formant Tablets are held in the highest esteem by medical men. For instance, a physician writes in "The Practitioner": "I have never had Sore Throat myself since I began to use Formant, although I suffered periodically before." Formant is habitually used by well-known people like the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., Lord Justice Buckley, and Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P. To take only a few examples, Lord Glanville writes: "I have been using Formant for Sore Throat with most satisfactory results." Signor Corneo, the world-famous tenor, writes: "I have found Wulff's Formant Tablets very beneficial to the throat and pleasant to the taste." The Bishop of Bath and Wells writes: "Wulff's Formant is a remedy and preventive, the value of which is appreciated in this house."

Such eminent people would not allow their names to be published if they had not proved the efficacy of Formant. Their names are a guarantee that it would be worth your while to try Formant, which can be obtained of all Chemists, and also to send this coupon for a Free Copy of a valuable Handbook on Sore Throat, Diphtheria, etc., written by a London physician. Only a limited number of copies are available free distribution, and there is sure to be a great demand for these. Post this coupon at once, and thus make sure of securing your copy. Wulff's Formant can be obtained of all Chemists, in bottles containing 50 tablets. Insist on the genuine Formant, and refuse worthless and harmful substitutes.

## FREE HANDBOOK.

Please send me a Free Copy of "Hints on Sore Throat."

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Address .....  
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6, King's Road, Singapore.  
P. 23/155.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Sungkiang, Br. ss. 1,600, J. Robinson, 10th inst.—Holbow, 9th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Lokyang, Br. ss. 973, D. W. Ritchie, 9th inst.—Hongay, 6th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kiang Ping, Chinese 1,223, H. Udden, 9th inst.—Shanghai, 4th inst., Gen.—Chinese.

Lannox, Br. ss. 2,361, A. Sheriffs, 9th inst.—Singapore, 3rd inst., Gen.—D. & Co.

Halohing, Br. ss. 1,67, W. C. Passmore, 9th inst.—Amoy, 6th inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Liangchow, Br. ss. 1,320, Benson, 9th inst.—Shanghai, 5th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Panama Maru, Jap. ss. 3,757, J. Kanoo, Shanghai, 6th inst., Gen.—O. S. K.

## DEPARTED.

August 9.

Haitan for Tacoma via Nagasaki  
Daijin Maru for Tamsui via Swatow  
Domonous for Hachow via Shanghai  
Yipans for Shanghai  
Rijoh Maru for Moji  
Sanuki Maru for Calcutta via Singapore  
Yuenang for Manila

CLEARANCES AT THE  
HARBOUR OFFICE.

August 8.

Shanghai for Shanghai  
Siam for Yokohama via Shanghai  
Haimun for Swatow  
Indradoc for Yokohama via Shanghai  
Daiten Maru for Daijon  
Fukin Maru for Wakamatsu

August 9.

Sabine Rickmers for Canton  
Lannox for Yokohama via Shanghai  
Derwent for Saigon  
Liangchow for Canton

August 10.

Per ss. Kachima Maru from London—Mr & Mrs Chung Yan-woo, Miss T. H. Chung Yan-woo, T. Barnshaw, Chiang, Miss Kibawa, Mrs J. B. Guthrie, Miss L. B. Guthrie, Dr N. Yamamoto, Dr K. Hayashi, Miss J. Fowler and Mr K. Ochiai.

Per ss. Panama Maru from Shanghai—E. H. Grooms, K. E. Bassell.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ss. Kachima Maru from London—Mr & Mrs Chung Yan-woo, Miss T. H. Chung Yan-woo, T. Barnshaw, Chiang, Miss Kibawa, Mrs J. B. Guthrie, Miss L. B. Guthrie, Dr N. Yamamoto, Dr K. Hayashi, Miss J. Fowler and Mr K. Ochiai.

Per ss. Panama Maru from Shanghai—E. H. Grooms, K. E. Bassell.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per ss. Kachima Maru from London—Mr & Mrs Chung Yan-woo, Miss T. H. Chung Yan-woo, T. Barnshaw, Chiang, Miss Kibawa, Mrs J. B. Guthrie, Miss L. B. Guthrie, Dr N. Yamamoto, Dr K. Hayashi, Miss J. Fowler and Mr K. Ochiai.

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## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 7th at 11.10—Pressure is highest to the east of Formosa and over the S. China Sea. It has increased slightly along the coast from Weihaiwei to Hongkong, and is nearly stationary over the Philippines.

No returns from Japan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.23 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood.	S.W. winds, moderate; fair.
2 Formosa Channel.	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
5 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.  
7th Aug., a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Wootock	7a	29.81	81	84	1	ob	
Nemuro	6a	29.81	81	84	1	ob	
Kakodato	6a	29.81	81	84	1	ob	
Tokio	6a	29.81	81	84	1	ob	
Kochi	6a	29.81	81	84	1	ob	
Nagasaki	6a	29.81	81	84	1	ob	
Kagima	6a	29.81	81	84	1	ob	
Oshima	6a	29.81	81	84	1	ob	
Kobe	6a	29.81	81	84	1	ob	
Yokohama	6a	29.81	81	84	1	ob	
Manila	6a	29.81	81	84	1	ob	
Cebu	6a	29.81	81	84	1	ob	
Colon	6a	29.81	81	84	1	ob	
San Francisco	6a	29.81	81	84	1	ob	
London	6a	29.81	81	84	1	ob	
Paris	6a	29.81	81	84	1	ob	
Bombay	6a	29.81	81	84	1	ob	
Calcutta	6a	29.81	81	84	1	ob	
Rangoon	6a	29.81	81	84	1	ob	
Singapore	6a	29.81	81	84	1	ob	
Hongkong	6a	29.81	81	84	1	ob	

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